





## ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

### SOME SCENES AT NIGHT SCHOOL THAT ARE INTERESTING.

**The Boys Are a Diligent Lot—Room Are Warm But Are Not Well Lighted—Many of the Boys Are the Entire Support of Their Families.**

Many of the little chaps who attend the Newsboys' night school are the entire support of their families. A very industrious newsboy and boot-black can earn \$4.00 or \$5.00 a week during a dusty or sloppy season, or when there is a big convention in town. Small boys who hustle all day for a living, snatch a bit of education on the side, at night, and manage to provide food, fuel and rental for their mothers and little brothers and sisters, are not at all uncommon. But they don't let family cares depress them.

The "wan-faced, hungry-eyed little newsboys" only suffers in Sunday school pamphlets. When a real, live newsboy gets hungry he doesn't stand around looking wan and pathetic; he chases some defenseless old gentleman up the street and shrieks "shine, sir!" at him, until the old gentleman shells out as they term it in newsboy parlance. Then there is a rush for a lunch counter, and when the little chap has concluded operations anybody laying his ear up against the newsboy's jacket can hear the frankforts sizzle.

The striking of seven by the city clocks serves as a school bell for half a hundred boys. Fifty voices quit bawling "extra Journal" and fifty pairs of shabby feet romp down Jefferson ave., to the newsboys' night school. They are going in for decoration at the night school. Pictures adorn the walls and Niagara's cataract tumbles down the blackboard in a pea-green lithographic roar. Some of the boys come ahead of time and take the opportunity to munch crumby and dingy little sandwiches which somebody at home has tucked away in the corner of the blacking "rig." These are the boys who are "stuck." Shaps who are flush are apt to get reckless and take a friend a "out" and treat at the night lunch stand.

No scholars are quicker to learn or more in earnest than are the newsboys. If the life of the streets gives a boy just a dash of good natured deviltry, and a will of his own, it also teaches him the necessity of going in to win when he starts on a tag. The writing class proves this. Not a whisper is heard in the room while anxious faces are bent over copy books, and laboring pens trace noble sentiments like "Industry is the Mother of Success," in neat handwriting on paper kept religiously clean. Many of the smallest fellows write a neat and legible hand that would put Charles Dickens, Horace Greeley and Shakespeare to shame. That is not saying as much for the boys as they deserve.

There is a brisk arithmetic lesson, and then the history class is called. Boys fire a few guns against the British who are bullying the colonists; the tactics of the general are accurately followed, and any amount of prisoners taken. After while the boys recite the daring deeds of Barbara Frietie in concert.

The talk on current topics was lively the other night. The Yantic was discussed. Anybody who couldn't build a man of war complete and sail her through lakes and rivers and bring her safely to anchor in the harbor of Detroit and shoot off a few guns by way of salute, after having heard the story eagerly told by the boys, isn't fit to sail a chip in a mud puddle.

"Spelling down" proved the most fun. There was a good deal of good-natured rivalry as to whom should choose the spellers for his side. Two rows of boys drew up in line, and toed the crack in the floor.

"Hickory," pronounced the teacher. The boy first in line had no intention of getting stumped on hickory. "H-i-c-k-o-r-y," shouted he so quickly that the "h" and "y" seemed to bump heads in their scramble down his throat.

"Maple?"

Boy No. 2 twisted up his eye and looked fixedly at the ceiling.

"M-a-l-e-s-e-e-m-a-peel-e."

"Birch?"

The boy with the orange-colored necktie whose turn it was didn't mean to let birch beat him.

"Buy-r-sach," he said, which was perfectly correct.

When all the names pertaining to forestry had been exhausted they tied those common to carpentry, and before the "spelling down" was ended, an imaginary house had been spelled together, a family had been spelled into it, and the boy had been spelled a king with the whooping-cough.

"Spasm," dictated the teacher.

The spasm was too much for the little chap in the blue ice suit. He stammered wildly.

"S-p-a-s-m," he gurgled, then succumbed.

Spelling down is regarded as entertainment. The boys were unwilling to quit and go home at 9 o'clock, the time for their dismissal.

The night school rooms are very fitting and comfortable, except that they are insufficiently lighted. Were they lighted as well as they are warmed a boy couldn't see; it would dazzle him so. The fires roar jovially in the room stoves in the corners. In the room in which Mr. Barbour's assistant presides, only one electric lamp, hung in the middle of the ceiling, gives light. The fellows in front have to twist their selves up into fantastic shapes to get out of the way of their shadows. The strain to the eyes is painful.

Adjoining the class rooms are the apartments fitted up for the boys and the ladies' auxiliary. These rooms are light and warm, glowing with bright carpets and pictures, provided with games and organ, and comfortable with many resting places.

Studies are making good progress under the admirable direction of Robert Barbour. He is so great a friend of the boys that punishment, even scoldings, are rarely requisite. Every boy is bent on learning thoroughly and bounding ahead in his studies.

A couple of lawyers engaged in a case were recently discussing the issue. "At all events," said the younger and more enthusiastic, "we have justice on our side." To which the older and wiser replied, "Quite true; but what we want is the chief justice on our side."

## ADVICE FOR GIRLS

Some Sound and Useful Hints From Good Authority.

My daughter, child born of my flesh, I have done my best to bring thee up well, and thy father has cared for thee and polished thee as if thou were an emerald, that thou mightest appear as a jewel of virtue in the eyes of men. Strive always to be good; for if thou art not thou wilt be despised, and no one will desire thee for a wife. Life is laborious, and all our strength is necessary to obtain the goods which the gods send us; thou must therefore, be neither idle nor negligent, but active in all things. Be cleanly; keep thy house in good order. Give thy husband water that he may wash his hands and knead the bread of thine own. Wherever thou goest be modest; walk not hastily; and never mock at people whom thou meetest; stare not them, neither look to the right nor the left, if thou dost not wish thy reputation to suffer. Answer with politeness those who speak to thee or salute thee.

Employ thy hours in spinning, in weaving, in sewing or embroidering; then thou wilt be esteemed, and thou wilt have wherewith to clothe and feed thyself. Do not sleep far into the day. If thy father or I call thee, quickly run to see what we want of thee, in order that by delay thou mayest not displease us. Never answer arrogantly, and never show repugnance to doing what thou art commanded. If thou canst not accomplish the task imposed on thee, excuse thyself with humility. If anyone else is called and he does not respond, answer in his place; do what thou art commanded and do it well. Nevertheless, do not offer thyself to perform a task above thy strength. Deceive no one; the gods see thee. Live in peace with everyone. Love everyone with reserve, not forgetting what is proper, that everyone may love thee. Be not miserly with the good things the gods have given thee. If thou seest good things given to others, suspect no evil; for the gods, masters of all things, bestow them on whom they please. If thou wishest others not to injure thee, injure not others.

Do not associate with dissolute, lying or lazy women; their example would poison thy heart. Take care of thy own; remain at home, wander not about the streets nor in the market place, for this would be to seek thy ruin. Reflect that vice, like a poisonous plant, is death to him who tastes it, and that when it has taken possession of our souls it is difficult to uproot it. If on the street thou shouldst meet a bold young man who insults thee, pass on; answer him not, heed him not. If he follows thee look not at him, he will depart and leave thee in peace. Enter not another's house except for urgent reason, in order that nothing against thy honor may be thought. If thou goest into the house of thy relatives, salute them respectfully, and then busy thyself; take a spindle or employ thyself in necessary work.

When thou art married, respect thy husband and eagerly obey him. Do not provoke him and be neither proud nor whimsical toward him. If he frets thee for any reason, do not show thy grief when he commands thee. Later explain to him thy trouble gently, to the end that thou mayest disarm him and prevent him from grieving thee anew. Quarrel not with him before thine own; the shame would be on thee. If anyone comes to visit him be amiable, and receive him the best thou canst. If thy husband be angry, be thou calm. If he takes bad care of thy affairs, advise him well. But if he cannot take care of them, take care of them thyself, and pay thy workmen promptly. Lose nothing for want of care.—Epworth Herald.

### Respecting Luncheons.

The question of providing luncheons for school-children and working-women is still in its infancy, although the widespread discussion and not infrequent experiments in the matter during the last two years have all been in the nature of progress, even though some of the experiments seem to have been marked by temporary failure. Probably the most successful attempt to solve the matter was that made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Some menus of the luncheons served there were: For fifteen cents—Pea soup, two bread-sticks, crackers, and butter; or corn-beef hashed biscuit, and applesauce. For twenty cents a most satisfactory lunch of three fish balls, a glass of milk, and a piece of corn bread could be had. Here there was a very large percentage of the valuable elements of nourishment. Still better was a twenty-five-cent lunch, comprising chicken soup and crackers, Indian pudding and cream. In too many schools, particularly private ones, this matter of noon prosperity is regarded. The continued prosperity of the pastry-cooks and bake-shops in the immediate vicinity of large institutions shows significantly on what stuff the coming generation is feeding. One enthusiast, a member of the Household Economic Association, discussing this matter recently, said: "Some day there will be a law prescribing the distance from a public school at which these cake-and-bun shops can be located. I consider," said this radical disciple of hygienic values, "that they accomplish almost as much harm as do the saloons."

### Woman's Hair.

It is now said that women's hair is becoming more beautiful in color every year, and is also growing thicker and longer. This is said to be due to the small, light bonnets that women wear. Certain it is that air and sunshine improve the color and texture of the hair. Sun bleaches the hair, and Venetian beauties always dried their ruddy locks in the sun, thereby getting that tint so much admired called Titian red. Of course, sunshine will not bleach dark hair, but it gives a deeper color to all kinds of tresses, and will brighten dull brown hair.

### The Housewife.

veal must never be laid on a dish, out hung in an airy place until cooked.

Choose butter by its fresh odor, freedom from buttermilk and streaks of color.

To scald milk set it in a jug or basin in a pan of cold water over the fire. When the water boils the milk is scalded.

No Umbrella.

The night had suddenly overclouded and become quite stormy. Being of a sentimental turn, she accordingly took her seat at the piano, and began to sing. "In some lives the rain must fall." But he was entirely practical, and clutching her arm, said, tenderly, "Sing something else, darling; you know I didn't bring my umbrella."

Couldn't Tell.

No man can tell another's feelings. A stalwart Irish laborer was one day begging from a gentleman, who requested a medical man present to examine the said laborer. The laborer had enforced his plea with, "Yer banner, I can't work." "I can find nothing the matter with you to prevent your working, my man," said the doctor. "Ah, that's thrue for you," replied Pat; "but, then, your banner can't tell how lazy I feel."

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## BREAD UPON THE WATERS

It Returned After Many Days to the Profit of the Ugly Man.

"What would you have done?" asked the big Chief of Police who was talking confidentially with some of his friends. "When I was a patrolman in San Francisco I had a beat in the Chinese quarters. The heathens didn't like me a bit better than I did them, and any one who thinks that a Chinaman is not revengeful has a whole lot to learn.

"One night after I had broken up a fantan game and incidentally broken an Oriental head, four highbinders made a sneak on me and actually had the deadly cord about my neck. Everything turned black in an instant, but I heard the swish of a knife, two or three quick shots, and braced up to find as ugly a mug grinning at me as I had ever clapped eyes on.

"Devilish close call, pardy," he said. "Then yeller houn's had you done. But none of them kin kill a white man where I kin put in a stopper. I'm not in love with no policeman, but I hates these here chow-chows, and then I likes to do a good turn once in a while so they'll be a little on the right side of the book. Keep yer eye peeled, pardy," and he was gone.

"Four years later I was a roundsman in St. Louis. We got a tip on a bank robbery that was planned and I took charge of the case. We were located, and when the three inside workers got to drilling on the safe we made a rush and shot over their heads. Up went their hands, and I yanked the man nearest me to the floor.

"Hello, pardy," he whispered as he went down. 'Scot!' I replied, as I tossed him over my head through a window and helped subdue another of the prisoners. What would you have done?"—Detroit Free Press.

### A Family Diagnosis.

The students of a certain big medical college of this city, says the Philadelphia Record, are enjoying a good joke at the expense of one of their professors. The professor in question is a physician of experience and acknowledged ability, but he made a diagnosis which was decidedly faulty in the case of a young man, a sufferer from nervous trouble, who was introduced to the clinic. In some diseases of the nervous system there is an interference of the blood supply to the smaller blood-vessels of the skin, which show a congestion of the venous blood. A common symptom, for instance, is a blue color in the fingers. The subject before the clinic on this occasion seemed to the physician to afford an excellent illustration of this condition.

"Look at this man's hands," said he; "do you notice anything strange about them?"

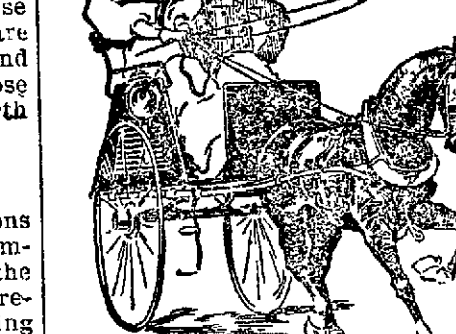
A number of the students gathered around to investigate, but they declared that they saw nothing unusual.

"What?" declared the professor. "Can't you see the condition of the subject's blood indicated there in the blue color of his hands. That proves—"

But here the patient's mother, who was sitting near by, interrupted: "Why, doctor," said she, "that blue is dye. He works in a tannery."

The students laughed heartily, and the professor promptly dismissed the patient.

### A Superstition.



She—I believe I do have one superstition.

Hi—What is that?

"Well, when I am out riding in the evening, and I see a shooting star, I can't help feeling somehow that it is a pretty good sign that I am going to be kissed."—Somerville Journal.

### Horace Greeley's Eccentric Ideas.

Even his eccentric ideas were made plausible by his treatment. I heard him say once that what was then thought to be the Great American Desert ought to be planted with Canada thistles, so as to give nature some sort of a green start, when other vegetation might be made to follow. But the trouble is, Canada thistles, like any other thing inspired by "pure cussedness," will only grow and thrive where they ought not to find a place where their presence would do some good, and, as in the Humpty Dumpty case, "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not fasten them there.

This perversion suggests, in a certain way, the small boy's conception of good and bad—his enichridion of nature and life.

"What's fun," he said, "is always wicked; what we don't want to do is pious."

Mr. Greeley would cut down his suggestions in the spring. When I mildly suggested to him that our agricultural authorities preferred the autumn for that work, when nature could not so well aid their struggle for existence, he thought this reason was a mere excuse for not cutting them at all.

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## The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in the realm of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

### By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package. Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, always inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

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Tickets sold to all points East and West at lowest rates.

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BAR-BEN is the result of 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 60 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prophylactic, absolute and permanent specific, producing no side effects. A parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and we prefer to come to us for treatment. If we fail to cure, we answer all letters in plain envelope, and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Dr. Barton and Benson, Suite 56, 38 Public Sq., Cleveland, O. Insist on getting the genuine BAR-BEN. It strengthens the nerves. A 60 dose box for 60 cents.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Will; and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

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## EASTER IN MASSILLON.

There Were Showers, But the Air Was Springlike.

### SERVICES IN ALL THE CHURCHES.

Much Fine Music and Large Congregations.—St. Timothy's Easter Offering Will Raise Its Debt and Make It Possible to complete the New Church.

THE INDEPENDENT's weather report was anxiously scanned on Saturday night, and its announcement of "probable showers" for Easter Sunday caused many a sigh of disappointment; but although the early morning sunshine was very watery and showers all day were near enough at hand to keep THE INDEPENDENT in countenance, the air was soft and balmy and there was at no time rain enough to daunt the wearers of fresh spring millinery. Fine music and services appropriate to the celebration of Easter were to be heard in all the Massillon churches, and the streets were filled with worshippers at an early hour.

St. Mary's church was beautifully decorated and the music was of a high order. There were large congregations at every service. At St. Joseph's church the regular choir was assisted by Harrison's orchestra, and, under the direction of Miss Lida McBride, rendered an elaborate programme. Owing to the illness of the Rev. J. F. Clokey, services at the Presbyterian church were conducted by Prof. E. A. Jones. There was special music in the morning, and at the evening praise service. At St. Paul's Lutheran church there were Easter sermons preached in both English and German, and an appropriate musical programme. Easter service at the First Reformed church were full of interest and largely attended, both morning and evening. The service used in the evening by the primary department of the Sunday school, was "The Bow of Promise." Both the recitations and songs, by the children were well rendered, to the appreciation of the large audience present. Prof. Ruch directed the choir, which sung three athenms. The offering was liberal.

Large congregations filled the First M. E. church at both morning and evening services. The Sunday school of St. John's church rendered an Easter programme and the United Brethren, the Christian church and Faith Lutheran chapel marked the day with appropriate exercises.

Special interest was centered in St. Timothy's Easter services which were held in the new church. The building is architecturally so beautiful that by the ingenious use of quantities of evergreen, ferns, lilies and other flowers, the unfinished and rough portions were hidden and the whole interior transformed into a semblance of what it will be in the near future. As it was impossible to move the large organ from the parish house for this occasion, the choir was stationed inside the door leading into the church, and by the addition of a piano in charge of Mrs. F. A. Brown, the voices, slightly softened by the distance, could be heard to their best advantage. A marked feature of the morning service was the offertory, "Ring Out ye Bells of Easter Day," sung by Mrs. Harry L. McLain, who stood at one side of the chancel, the rough, grey walls of unfinished stone forming a sombre background. The organ accompaniment and violin obligato came softly through the open door and the effect was unspeakably beautiful.

The Easter offering was sufficiently large to raise a standing debt and renders possible the immediate completion of the church.

### NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings In and About the Court House.

CANTON, April 11.—After the call of the dockers, this morning's court was adjourned until the next term, which will begin May 2. The only case filed today is that of Lizzie Nickerson and others vs. the Empire Life Insurance Company, to recover \$2,000 alleged to be due on a policy, and made payable to them by the death of Margaret Faubel.

The will of Edgar Seeley, late of Massillon, has been filed for probate. To his wife, Evanna Seeley, the deceased bequeathed his entire estate, stating that he would gladly provide for his children also, had he the means. As Mrs. Seeley had taken care of him during his prolonged illness, Mr. Seeley deemed it but just that she should be entitled to what remains of his estate after the debts and funeral expenses had been paid. The will was drawn by R. A. Pinn, March 5, 1898.

A petition has been filed to sell real estate in the assignment of Leonard W. Denions, of New Berlin. The will of Sarah R. Wicker, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate. Hiram W. Britton has been appointed guardian of Effie Britton and others of Marlboro township. Andrew Pontius has been appointed trustee of the estate of Minnie C. and Laura E. Blum, of Canton. The widow of William Augustine, of Tuscarawas township, has accepted the provision of the will. Marriage licenses have been granted to George Carr and Susa Scholl, of Canal Fulton, Henry Dickerhoff and Maggie Garman, McDonaldsville, and Hugh Mace and Priscilla Lighthouse, of Canton.

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

It will Probably Pass the Senate on Wednesday.

The appropriation bill which provides \$50,000 for immediate use in equipping the Massillon state hospital for the reception of patients, passed the House of Representatives on Friday, but action

by the Senate was postponed until Wednesday of this week. At the Hotel Conrad, Saturday evening, a conference took place between Superintendent A. B. Richardson and members of the local board of trade and the house finance committee, the former urging the speedy passage of the bill.

Of the amount provided in the bill, which has been tied up by various amendments for several weeks, at least \$30,000 will be expended for furniture. It is thought that the bill will not be further delayed by the senate.

## THE COMMITTEE LEAVES

The Party Returns to Columbus Sunday Evening.

### ALL WERE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

It is Probable that Now, that They have a Better Idea of what is Really Needed, Another Substantial Appropriation will be Recommended at Once.

The House finance committee and party brought a very pleasant visit to a close at 9:40 o'clock Sunday evening, leaving on a West bound Pennsylvania train, intending to reach Columbus tonight. While in the city, the committee of Massillonians did everything that was possible for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors, taking them to Canton in a special car Sunday morning, and escorting them about the city at other times. The party greatly admired the magnificent residences, the clean, well paved streets, the handsome central engine house with its splendid equipment, and were much interested in the manufacturing institutions, that send bridges to South America as well as every other part of the continent, farm machinery to all parts of the new world and the old, stoves and pumps wherever there are civilized people, and the mills that grind flour for the people of the British Isles and Europe.

All agreed that the site of the new state hospital was all that could be desired in that respect, and they were satisfied with the progress that has been made with the buildings. So favorably impressed were all, that the belief has become general that a liberal appropriation will be recommended by the committee. Every member of the committee admitted that the institution ought to be completed without delay, but no one was willing to say that the state could afford to do it immediately. However there is good grounds for hope, for Chairman Jones has expressed himself in favor of an appropriation larger than any yet made, and it is thought that many members of the committee share this opinion with him.

### American Securities Abroad.

The sales of American securities have been, according to London advices, very large abroad of late, and there appears to be a tendency toward increase in the sales. If this state of things holds, there will be an increasing influx of British gold into this market. This is good news and demonstrates the faith abroad in the stability of our credit. There is another point of faith for which the people not only of this but foreign countries have good grounds for credence, and that is, belief in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for inorganic maladies which affect the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and nerves. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, are conquered by it. It rallies failing appetite, hastens convalescence, and diffuses a generous warmth and sensation of physical comfort through the system. A wineglass full before retiring promotes health-yielding slumber.

### OPINIONS ON MESSAGE.

Members Differ Much According to Their Political Beliefs—What Some of Them Say.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator White, Democrat, California, thinks the administration, judging from the message, is badly tangled up on the Cuban question.

Senator Tillman thought the message illogical.

Senator Pettigrew: "It is the weakest yet."

Senator Candler was much pleased.

Senator Hawley pronounced it an able message.

Senator Atkins: "It states the case admirably."

Senator Allison: "It is a very good message."

Mr. Henderson Republican, Iowa: "The message shows that the people made no mistake in electing William McKinley president."

Mr. Doherty, Republican, Iowa: "I consider it a strong and patriotic utterance."

Representative Sayers, Democrat, Texas: "The message is a disappointment."

Representative Dockery, Democrat, Missouri, says the message is indecisive.

Representative Catching, Democrat, Missouri, says: "The message in my opinion means war."

Mr. Cummings, Democrat, New York: "It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard."

Mr. Simpson, Populist, Kansas: "The message is a reflection of the man, weak and vacillating."

## SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal agents and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists. Ointment, 10c a box; Soap, 25c a cake.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 431 Commerce St., Phila.

## IN THE POULTRY YARD

Mash for Layers—When to Feed—Eggs Broke Internally.

The proper composition of a mash for the winter layers seems to be a matter of much concern to nearly every poultry raiser at first. Indeed, this is as it should be, for upon this mash depends quite largely on the supply of eggs. A very good mixture consists of equal parts of bran, middlings, corn meal, and meat, with half a part of ground oats. Five or six quarts of this will furnish a sufficient breakfast for 100 hens, but it will be better to replace a portion of it with clover or potatoes as often as convenient. The mash is to be cooked, or at least scalded. It is well to avoid feeding it hot. Any wide departure from natural conditions is quite sure to bring trouble, and Nature does not give hot feeds to fowls. Roup, or the colds which are its precursor, may follow the use of too hot mashes.

There is frequent controversy between feeders as to the best time to feed the mash. An occasional one is found who uses it three times a day. The majority, however, give a soft feed but once a day, and usually in the morning. A few advocate feeding it at noon, urging that it tends to make the birds lazy if fed at the first meal. Against this, it is contended that the soft feed enters the system sooner than hard grain, and that this is what is needed most during the cold of early morning, and after a long night of fasting. A small amount of grain, scattered widely an hour or two after breakfast, will furnish exercise for several hours.

Young hens often have difficulty in laying their first eggs, and not a few birds are lost at this time. A little warmed oil poured into the egg duct may sometimes help a case like this, and perhaps save a valuable hen. Sometimes a soft-shelled egg may be brought forth in this way, also. Older hens, however, often have the misfortune to break eggs internally soon after they leave the egg-cluster. Such eggs may remain within the body, a source of inflammation, for months. The bird ceases to lay, sometimes gets heavy even to dragging, but is useless forever after. If it is suspected that a hen does not lay, effort should be made to prove it, or at least to find out the truth. The non-layer is the non-payer!

### Buying Grain.

A correspondent in Maine who speaks of a man who raised a big crop of corn last year asks: "Why cannot farmers buy less from the West? What wealth it would add to all towns if they would even raise half they use."

On general principles the answer to the query would be that the eastern farmer is practically a manufacturer. His stock are his machines. What other manufacturer is there that produces so much of his own raw material as the farmer does? He even produces his own machines for making hay and grain into milk and meat.

Look at the workers of wood, iron, wool or cotton. Nobody asks them to produce their raw material. Now consider the subject more minutely. The western farmer who raises 100 bushels of oats to sell has about ten tons of straw that he has no use for and it goes to waste, and he gets \$15 or \$20 for his oats. The ten tons of straw if cut green and made into hay would be worth \$100 here; so our farmers make their oats or something equivalent, into \$100 worth of hay and buy the 100 bushels of oats for about \$35.

The grain growers of the West are soil robbers just as our ancestors here were, and when we buy grain we buy fertility and get it at a cheaper rate than when we buy chemicals.

Probably after the prairies have been sapped until they will not produce more than three bushels per acre some critics will rise up and condemn the farmers because they cannot get rich where their fathers did. We have been treated to that in the East. Our soils have been sapped and we must make some return, and if we can feed the cattle and the soil at the same expense that it would cost to feed one we are doing very well. The practice of putting mature corn into silo reduces the grain bill considerably, but there are necessary elements which we can buy cheaper than we can produce them.

Let us go back to the man whose crop of corn called out our friend's reflections. For every 100 bushels of shell corn he had about five tons of corn-fodder, and the chances are that he did not make it worth \$10. If he had put the same manure and half the labor on double the area and sown oats and peas or Hungarian and made hay of the crop he might have had more stock food on hand. Corn is a good crop to raise and raising a good crop is a good recommendation as far as it goes, but we have got now to a point where we must know what is done with the fodder before we award the prize for a good farmer.

### Beet Sugar Making at Home.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to him by the Agricultural Epitomist, Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, writes:

"The production of a crude beet sugar in a small way is an extremely simple process. Any farmer who is equipped with a cider mill for rasping the beets, a cider press for expressing the juice, and an evaporator suitable for making sorghum molasses, can produce crude beet sugar. As a rule, this sugar will not be very palatable, because it is not refined and contains the salts and bitter principles which make raw beet sugar and beet molasses, as a rule, unfit for table use. Farmers should not be deceived by the expectation of being able to make their sugar in a successful way commercially. The successful and profitable manufacture of sugar can only be accomplished in expensive factories, equipped with all the appliances necessary to make a pure refined sugar."

### Plan for Next Year.

Plan exactly what you intend doing next year. If you set it down, more thoughts will likely be given to it, and some improvement made before the time comes to commence the work.

As regards any stock you expect to buy in the spring, get it down on paper noting from whom you intend to order. Visit, and personally select it if you can; if you cannot, but know exactly what you want, always add to your order, "No substitution."

### The Beginning of His Riches.

"I made most of my money by hard knocks," declared the old resident who has no financial troubles, "but I once made some very easy money just when I was sorely in need of it."

"I had managed to buy a little stretch of lake shore with the idea of disposing of it as a summer resort. No one was looking for that kind of an investment and I had a dead duck on my hands. I happened down there just at the breaking up of winter, when I had nothing else to do and no money to do it with if I had. There was a big raft of logs tied up at my beach, and it had been there since the late fall. At least that is the view I took of the situation. It was a bold violation of private rights. How had they dared to thus invade my premises without permission? I learned who the owners were in the east and sent them a bill of \$300 for dockage. Their reply came through a representative who wanted me to settle for a trifle, but I would hear to nothing but the full amount. There was a principle involved that I would not sacrifice. He left with the threat that I would never get a dollar."

"I bribed the man in charge of the raft to notify me when it was to be moved, and as soon as I heard from him I had the sheriff there to make a levy. I had a check for \$300 as soon as it could be got to me. It proved the thin edge of the wedge with which I entered into the business that made me rich. Six weeks later I discovered that the raft had not been on my land at all. It was 40 feet beyond my line. But what could I do with my money tied up in an investment? So I said nothing."—Detroit Free Press

### The Match Industry in America.

The first manufactory of friction matches was located in the center of the Connecticut valley, in the historic community known as Chicopee street. The principle of this invention had been thought out in Europe, but bright Yankee minds were quick to catch the idea from across the water, and the manufacture progressed as rapidly here as there. The credit for this invention is probably due to John Walker, a chemist, who lived in England in Stockton-on-Tees. He was experimenting with chlorate of potash and found that it could be instantly ignited by friction when coated on a stick with phosphorus and drawn through folded sandpaper. This discovery was made in 1829, and the attention of Michael Faraday called to the new idea, it soon became popular, and the manufacture was started nearly simultaneously in Europe and America. The first factory for the making of friction matches on a large scale is stated to have been established in Vienna in 1833, but the factory on Chicopee street was running nearly as early as this, if not before.—Springfield Republican.

### ABOUT IRREGULARITY.

A Chat With Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself a symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine.

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back and head. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed."

"My mother, who from experience is a firm believer in the Pinkham remedies, thought perhaps they might benefit me. I followed the advice Mrs. Pinkham gave me, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am now as well as I ever was."—Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you, get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

# GOLD DUST

## THE BEST WASHING POWDER

ALL WINTER GOODS WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT AND BELOW COST. J. W. FOLTZ.

## WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

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SELL EVERYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE.

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SEND FOR SAMPLES, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

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# THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1848.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
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THURSDAY APRIL 14, 1898.

The President's message concedes all that the war party has been urging except the recognition of Cuban independence for which the time has not yet come. This government has never recognized the independence of any of the South American republics until they were actually established, and it is not at all clear to the President and his cabinet that the Cuban government is established. President McKinley has faithfully discharged the trust imposed upon him—the issue now rests with congress and the army and navy of the United States.

Popular misinformation regarding the use of cigarettes has induced several members of the Medico-Legal Society, of New York, to prepare a series of papers, which, originally discussed before a meeting of the society, have now been issued in pamphlet form. Strange to say, the efforts of the society have gone toward proving that there is no foreign substance in American cigarettes and that the tobacco is mild, pure and of high quality. According to the pamphlet, expert chemists of this country and England concur that no opium, arsenic or other adulterant, is to be found in tobacco or paper. The insanity question was placed before superintendents of insane asylums, their verdict being that no cases of insanity in their experience have been caused by cigarettes. These conclusions are startling and decidedly upsetting to previously found theories, but it is only fair to the investigators to say that they seem to have faithfully reported the facts furnished by experts of the highest rank.

The patience of the American people has been terribly tried during the past few weeks, during which popular indignation against the brutal power in Cuba has been with such difficulty held in check, but there is every reason now for believing that the period of comparative inaction is over and that the present week will witness the carrying out of a definite policy toward Spain. As no form of punishment could be too severe for those who, during this time, have been offending against common decency and against the laws of the nation by indulging in indiscriminate abuse of President McKinley, even so the loyalty with which men of true thought and feeling have acquiesced in the measures of the administration to test every possibility of Spain's submission to our natural demands has been beyond praise. President McKinley has been trusted because it was known by his chief supporters that calm and deliberate as has been his policy, and in spite of his immense patience and determination for peace, he has had constantly in mind the welfare of the American nation and the honor of a liberty-loving people.

## UNITED STATES CREDIT.

Henry Clevins writes as follows to THE INDEPENDENT: "In the event of war with Spain it would be a very simple matter for the government to provide for the money needs, considering the present wealth of the nation and the high credit standing of the United States government. As it is not likely to be an easy matter to get a bill passed by Congress for an issue of bonds payable 'in gold,' as it would seem to make an invidious distinction against the issues payable 'in coin,' it might be better for the government to issue a treasury note having five years to run, bearing 3½ per cent interest, principal and interest payable in gold, as an emergency war loan. There would be no difficulty in floating \$1,000,000,000 of such notes at par. Or, instead of this, there should be no difficulty in providing for war expenses by taxation without issuing any new securities. If a tax on tea, coffee, beer, spirits and stamps is imposed similar to that during the civil war, which, together with a stamp tax on all business documents, will bring ample income to meet war expenses, and the patriotic spirit of the people I am quite sure would not oppose such a method of providing the government with means to give our antagonist a good whipping."

## A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: "Public"—pertaining to the people; relating to a nation, state or community; open to the knowledge of all; current; general; open to the common use. That is the way Webster defines the word "public;" and the only proper interpretation of a "Public Library" is that it is an edifice or apartment appropriated to books; a collection of books for the benefit of the public—the people—not any certain class or sect, as some seem to think, but for the common use; and by the word common is meant, belong equally to and serving for the use of all in general. With this preface, which applies in general, I wish to approach our own public library question.

First, any citizen of Massillon is eligible to membership and the proximity of the library to the high school will be a great help to the scholars. There seems to be an idea on the part of some of the few, that manner of procedure in organizing this public library, and some

of the arrangements entered into since, for its preservation to the people, have not been as they should be. This seems like "looking a gift horse in the mouth." It is known by a few, that the founders of the McClymonds Public Library, contemplated making such a gift to the city for a great many years. When the Hon. George Harsh bequeathed a sum of money for library purposes, this premeditated plan was brought into execution. Surely, we of Massillon, should not be insensible of such a noble and generous gift—an endowment of most infinite worth to the present and future welfare and advancement of our citizens and youth.

It is something more than a legacy. It is a means of education, with all the possible results that the word means. "Blessings on the printers art, books are the mentors of the heart," says, and of the mind also! What wealth may be stored up within the four walls of a library—wisdom, science, poetry, history, romance and fiction. The wisdom of a Socrates, a Plato, a Plutarch, a Solomon. The true greatness and the true happiness of a country consist in wisdom; in that enlarged and comprehensive wisdom which includes education, knowledge, religion, virtue, freedom, with every influence which advances and every institution which supports them.

"Science has penetrated the constitution of nature and unrolled the mysterious pages of its history and started again many, as yet, unanswered questions in respect to the mutual relations of matter and spirit; of nature and of God." What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern.

Poetry—The most beautiful, impressive and widely effective mode of saying things. It interprets life, consoles and sustains us. It is to philosophy what the Sabbath is to the rest of the week. It is the natural language of all worship. History—the evidence of time: the light of truth; the life of memory and the herald of antiquity committed to immortality.

Romance—Every phase of human life is romantic and therefore interesting. Fiction—The world of the imagination. Stevenson says: "The most influential books, and the truest in their influences, are works of fiction. They repeat, they rearrange, they clarify the lessons of life; they disengage us from ourselves; they constrain us to the acquaintance of others; and they show us the web of experience, but with a singular change—that monstrous, consuming age ours being, none, struck out."

Such a legacy cannot be counted in dollars and cents. It is of inestimable value. It will, put within the reach of all of our people the great treasure house of the ages; the beauty of art; the revelation of music; the profound wisdom of the sages and philosophers; the researches of the world's greatest scientists; the history of the Universe, from Genesis to the twentieth century, and open the realms of romance and fiction. Who then would hesitate over the matter of a light taxation for the maintenance of such a monument of education; such a store-house of riches, when such a heritage is made possible by the unselfish generosity of a few of our people, who have the inclination as well as the means? What motive, other than great philanthropy and noble mindedness, could possibly be ascribed for such an act of kindness?

As one of the signers of the petition to Congress to allow, by congressional action, for the taxation for maintenance, and knowing the general and public circulation of that paper, I want to refute the charge of "mystery" so unjustly made by one high in authority, but surely low in appreciation. The principal plans, the constitution and by laws, were formulated at a meeting held in the mayor's office, with that official present. The trustees elected are old and well known citizens, fully competent and impartial. The welfare of the library is safe in their hands. It hardly seems necessary and ought to be uncalled for, to defend the motives of the benefactors. Certainly, anyone questioning those motives would lay himself open to the charge of animus.

When a public spirited man who has great business interests requiring his constant and careful attention devotes his means, time, resources and ability for a great public good, at the possible sacrifice of his personal and business interests, it is unbecoming in anyone, to say the least, to question his honesty of purpose, his unselfish endeavors, and through spite and petty quibbling, attempt to hinder the progress of such an unquestionably beneficial and philanthropic work.

I believe I voice the sentiment of the respectable and thoughtful people of our town when I say that we heartily appreciate and approve of all measures taken to provide our city with this "temple of knowledge," and would, one and all, gladly have signed the resolutions of thanks adopted at the meeting above referred to, held in the office of the honorable mayor, to Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mrs. L. K. McClymonds and Mr. J. W. McClymonds for their magnificent and generous offering.

Reservations are almost always made in donations of this kind. Hardly a public park in any city but what reverts to the heirs of the donor when the city fails to maintain it as such. It is a wise provision for the perpetuation of such an institution that it shall revert when the city fails to maintain it. There is not only equity in such an arrangement, but a spur to preserving and perpetuating the library as a public one, free to all the people as long as they choose. It is a shame to every citizen of Massillon that this question should have to be defended by those who have so unselfishly devoted their time, talents, ability and money to the building up and perpetuation of such an institution of learning, refinement and pleasure within our city.

PERCIVAL.

# MINERS ARE OUT AGAIN.

The Trouble is Over the Screens This Time.

## A CONFERENCE HELD ON MONDAY.

The Operators and the Officials of the Miners' Union Fail to Come to an Agreement, So the Men were Called Out Pending a Settlement of the Difficulty.

Again the Massillon mines are idle. This time it is the screens. According to the Chicago agreement, the bars in use prior to the first of April, which were three-eighths of an inch thick, were to be replaced with bars five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The size of the mesh will be the same as before, but the number of the meshes will be considerably decreased. The miners claim that by the use of the new screen they would be able to make five or six cents more a ton than before.

The Howells mine at East Greenville is the only one in the district that has the new screen. It will continue in operation. On April 1 the miners asked their employers to make the change in the screens before the 10th. The strike over the Saturday half-holiday was settled, but after two days' work the tenth arrived and the same screens were in use. Miners in the vicinity of North Lawrence went on a strike immediately.

President William Morgan, Vice President Myrick Evans and Secretary John Williams, of the local branch of the United Mine Workers of America, came to Massillon, Monday, to confer with the operators. The conference was held in the office of the Warwick Coal Company. The operators asked the men to continue at work pending the replacement of the bars now in use with the larger ones, but they refused to do this unless given extra compensation. They wanted to be paid the difference that they claimed would be made in their pay by the use of the new screen. The operators not consenting to this, the miners stated that a suspension would be ordered. This did not move their employers in the least, however, and the conference ended. Notices were then sent to the various mining localities, with the result that on Tuesday the mines generally were idle.

## CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, April 12.—Judge Taylor did not adjourn court until this morning, being unable to finish on Monday. He handed down decisions in a number of cases today, one of the most important was the dissolution of the injunction in the case of Mrs. Barber vs. the Canton Rolling Mill Company. Mrs. Barber petitioned for an injunction restraining the defendant company from running waste water through her premises, claiming her land and ice pond had been damaged by oil. The court held that Mrs. Barber's land had been benefited by the plant. The April term of probate court began this morning. The only Massillon case on the assignment is that against Andrew Dangeleisen for alleged false arrest.

A final account has been filed in the estate of William Moffitt, of Tawas township. The will of Susan Fisher, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate, and Henry Shriver appointed executor. William J. Davies has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Ulrich, of Perry township. Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Lydia Miller, of Perry township. In the estate of Susanna Myers, of Jackson township, the exceptions to the final account have been dismissed and the account approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Tombow and Stella Mays, of East Greenville; George Haas and Bertha Schario, of North Industry, and Joseph Bishop and Christie Hann, of Hart ville.

## ARRESTED IN CANTON.

Edward Henderson charged with Post-office Robbery.

Edward Henderson was arrested in Canton last night by United States deputy Marshal Keeley, of Cleveland, charged with the robbery of the Canal Dover postoffice, which took place on the night of December 10. The arrest was made at the instance of Postoffice Inspector Owen, of Canton, who has been working on the case for some time. Henderson spent the night in the county jail with "Chub" Piero and others who are suspected of being implicated in the robbery of the Massillon postoffice. Henderson is thought to be a member of the Piero gang.

Henderson was brought before United States Commissioner Folger at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He asked for a hearing, and that he might be given time to engage counsel, the case was set for next Tuesday afternoon. Postmaster Streib and Miss Clara Streib, of Canal Dover, were present when Henderson was arraigned, having been summoned as witnesses.

## SOME CRIMINAL CASES.

Disposed of in the Probate Court on Tuesday.

CANTON, April 13.—Many of the cases on the probate court criminal assignment were disposed of on Tuesday. The case of Ohio vs. Andrew Dangeleisen, of Massillon, who was charged with unlawful arrest, was dismissed because of refusal on the part of the prosecuting witness, John Rohn, of Navarre, to guarantee the costs. Rohn was arrested by Game Warden Dangeleisen for the violation of the state game laws, and in Justice Folger's court pleaded guilty to the charge. Later he changed the plea on the pretenses of having been frightened into making a confession, and began suit against Mr. Dangeleisen.

John Buehl was found not guilty of petit larceny, as one of his witnesses testified to having stolen the property. The case of Ohio vs. Samuel Perskey, of North Lawrence, charged with assault and battery, was continued. Ann Millens, of North Lawrence, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and was fined \$10 and the costs.

Jacob Wise, mayor of Massillon, has certified to the clerk of courts that his election expenses were \$82.45. Besides the assessment of \$50, Mr. Wise paid \$13.70 for cigars, \$6.75 for cigars, and \$3 each to Elias Laughlin, Edward Richards, L. Buttermore and Frank Marks for work at the polls.

In the case of I. Perskey & Co., of Massillon, the motion of the surety to be released from the bond has been granted. The will of Peter Fuchs, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. A final account has been filed in the estate of Thomas Hagan, of Massillon.

## SENATOR MAY'S BILL.

Passed by Both Branches of the Legislature.

Senator May's game bill, which has been passed by both branches of the legislature, and is now a law, permits the killing of wild ducks in Ohio until April 15th, and snipe, killdeer, plover, and rail, until May 15. The bill was called up in the House Thursday afternoon, by Mr. McKinnon and passed without amendment.

Other provisions of the bill are that quail may be killed between November 10, and December 15; doves, woodcock, and squirrel, between July 4, and December 15; pheasants and prairie chicken between September 1, and December 15; rail, snipe, killdeer and plover between September 1, and May 15, wild ducks and coot between September 1 and April 15, and on every day in the week except Sunday and Monday, but only between the hours of 5 a. m. and 6 p. m., and that it may be unlawful to sell in the market of the state any quail, woodcock, pheasants, squirrel or prairie chicken, and gives game wardens authority to confiscate any such game about to be transported out of the state and to give it to some charitable institution.

## Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles she has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00; every bottle guaranteed.

## Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering with this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

## Letters from Farmers.

In South and North Dakota, relating to their own personal experience in those states, have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Apply to William Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 220 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 12, 1898:

MEN.  
Atchison M. F.  
Aurbs Jacob  
Burl John W.  
Cabren Wm.  
Fendlen Geo.  
Green Philto  
Green John W.  
Hubbard Chas.

WOMEN.  
Koch Jake  
Leighley Jas. A.  
Little N. B.  
Poole W. H.  
R-t-e-z-r Rd.  
Smith J. L.  
Smith John  
Wolman Frank

FOREIGN.  
Kintner S. P.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

# NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Various Items of Interest and Social Gossip.

## A LONG LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

The Village Blacksmith at McDonaldsville Has His Hands Full at Present—News from Canal Fulton, Orrville and Other Towns near Massillon.

MCDONALDSVILLE, April 13.—Daniel Shriner has completed his new house and will move into it within the next two weeks.

The McDonaldsville Dramatic Club will give an entertainment on Friday and Saturday evenings. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

The Misses Essie and Olive Witwer, of Akron, are visiting friends in the village.

Farmers in this vicinity are ready to sow oats.

Thomas Sachbaugh has moved into a house on North Akron street.

J. S. Simonds made a business trip to Canton on Wednesday.

Our school election was a lively one.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, April 13.—Miss Margaret Davis, of Massillon, visited her country cousins on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Evans were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrold at Elton last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, of Willow Grove, spent last Sunday at the Stanford home in East Greenville.

John Evans, the efficient foreman at our clay mine, was a business visitor at Canal Fulton, Friday.

Prof. M. O. Ruch has announced a recital of his music class on Saturday evening at the Dublin schoolhouse.

The gun club held another practice shoot on Saturday, which resulted in William Mitten continuing to hold the first place as the best shot, although several gave him a close chase, this time by killing fourteen out of a possible sixteen.

Our Sunday school Easter exercises in the church drew forth a large crowd.

All pronouncing the performances first-class in every particular.

The Brush Hill coal mine, operated by the Gainey & Price Bros., is again in operation. The recent high water gave them considerable trouble, and they were compelled to get a new boiler in order to run their pumps to their full capacity, to get the water out of the mine.

Mrs. Mary Miller and Samuel Andrew, of Massillon, drove out on Monday, to make the necessary arrangements for the selling or renting of their beautiful home in our village.

Our school election for two sub-districts, under the new law, took place in the school house on Monday evening, and resulted as follows: J. D. Evans for three years, and Mrs. Jennie Reese for one year. Considerable interest was manifested and quite a number of women voted.

The management of our schools, under the direction of D. W. Walter and Robt. Ralston, received a hearty endorsement. Our neighboring school in district No. 8, with J. C. Bell and Miss Jannette Miller as teachers, is making fine progress.

We are pleased to note the adjustment between the operators and miners in the Massillon district, the miners conceding the half holiday on Saturday and the half hour for dinner, and the operators making the great concession of dropping the standard time and continuing as heretofore to operate their mines by sun time. The entire difference is slight and would make very little change in the pay roll. We are informed that some of the operators have failed to comply with the Chicago agreement relative to the screen, and as a result said mines are idle pending the adjustment of the same, which, we trust, will not be long.

Thomas H. and L. A. Kennedy, of Magnolia, spent Sunday in our village. They reported everything in apple pie order at their mine and are well pleased with their surroundings.

Mrs. John Sadler visited her sister, Mrs. Thomas Masters, East End, Massillon, on Tuesday.

## A JUSTUS MARRIAGE.

JUSTUS, April 13.—Homer Putman and Miss Mabel Pfouts were married at the residence of the Rev. J. D. Wyandt, Sunday evening. They will reside near this city on the farm of the groom. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pfouts, and is a very popular young lady.

## ORRVILLE ITEMS.

ORRVILLE, April 13.—Prof. J. B. Mohler has examined 25 different buds of peach trees and finds that they are all right yet.

H. W. Warnerr, a travelling salesman for Lockwood and Taylor, a wholesale hardware firm in Cleveland, has moved his family from that city to this place.

Glen Willaman and Carl McDowell, two fifteen year old boys of our high school passed the Boxwell examination,

# From Extreme Nervousness.



THAT no one remedy can contain the elements necessary to cure all diseases, is a fact well known to everyone. Dr. Miles' System of Restorative Remedies consists of seven distinctively different preparations, each for its own purpose.

Mrs. L. C. Bramley, 37 Henry St., St. Catharines, Ontario, writes: "For years I suffered from extreme nervousness and annoying constipation, developing into palpitation and weakness of the heart. I was unable to sleep, suffered much from headache, pain in my left side, palpitation and a constant feeling of weakness and prostration. I began using Dr. Miles' Nerve, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills and the Anti-Pain Pills to relieve sudden paroxysms of pain and headache. I soon felt much improved and the pains and aches and weariness left me. I then took Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and am now restored to my former good health."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle free, if money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

with excellent grades, at the last examination. They also passed the teachers' examination.

J. Marsh McDowell, of this place, the veteran machine man, has been employed and is on the road as general traveling agent for the well known McCormick Harvesting Company. He is with the branch house, of Cleveland.

The officers-elect of this village were sworn in to their respective offices last night.

## NORTH LAWRENCE NEWS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, April 13.—The ladies of the M. E. church gave a bazaar and supper, Saturday, at which they cleared \$70.

Mrs. Florence Donaldson Richards, of Leipsic, O., spoke at the M. E. church Sunday night on "Temperance." Next Saturday the township will vote on the local option question, and Mrs. Richards' speech is expected to have great influence with the voters.

George Kauffman visited in Wooster on Sunday.

John Jordan returned to Magnolia, after a visit of several days in this vicinity.

## KIRCHBERGER—ZONG.

CANAL FULTON.—Mr. John Kirchberger and Miss Mary Zong came to town from Summit county, Tuesday afternoon, and were married at the Waltzer house, Mayor McCadden officiating.

## NEWS FROM BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, April 14.—The stone work on Dr. Garrett's house is under headway, and the foundation will soon be ready for the carpenters. Fred Weber has the contract for the building.

Mrs. Mary C. Keefe, has purchased Dr. Garrett's residence, and will have it moved on her lot in front of the high school building. J. M. Rennels has the contract for moving the building.

Hal. E. Case has had the upper story of his store building nicely plastered. He may move his printing press to the new room.

The W. & L. E. railway has put a triple force on the section at this place.

John Haglock was re-elected as a member of the school board in the special district.

The high school will have their commencement May 10. Seven pupils will graduate this spring.

J. Bimeler, Republican, of Zoar, was elected trustee, and D. A. Musko, Democrat, was re-elected clerk at the spring election.

Considerable repairing is being done in the village this spring.

## CATARRH SIX YEARS.

Grew Rapidly Worse—Doctors Did No Good.

Mrs. Adam Staats, Mequon, Wis., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, writes:

"I write this letter because of my sympathy for the suffering people. For six years I suffered with chronic catarrh. Whenever I caught a little cold I would have a severe spell of sickness. I used different catarrh medicines and the doctors did all they could, but the relief was only temporary. In December, 1897, my condition became very bad. I could not speak aloud; I had a terrible cough, profuse expectoration and frequently spit blood; night sweats and extreme emaciation. I was sure I must die of consumption. The catarrh seemed to have spread all over my body; my head, throat, nose, bladder and womb. At this time I received a book concerning Pe-ru-na. I immediately wrote to Dr. Hartman, who prescribed Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I followed his directions strictly. I began to improve with the first bottle, and during the time that I took the medicines I gained twenty pounds. I feel as well now as anyone could possibly feel. I am sure I would have been dead long ago had it not been for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."

Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Messrs. Long, Paul and Tordt will sing new and catchy songs at the Armory on April 14 and 15.

"Pure and Sure."

# Cleveland's

## BAKING POWDER

Only rounded spoonfuls are required—not heaping spoonfuls.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. F. A. Pille is visiting friends in Smithville.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy, a daughter.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Blaumeiser.

Mrs. John Knoble, of Beach City, is visiting Massillon friends.

A farmer's telephone has been placed in J. P. Clark's saloon, No. 51.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Kohl, in North street.

Mrs. Mary J. Benedict, of Akron, is the guest of W. D. Benedict and family.

A farmer's telephone has been placed in the residence of J. H. Grinnell, call 123.

Mrs. James Potter, of Hoopiston, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Lee.

Dr. B. S. Miller, formerly of West Brookfield, is now located in Akron street.

A daughter has been born to Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Williamson, in North Erie street.

Mrs. H. C. LaRowe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Albrecht.

Fred. J. Breckel has arrived from Pittsburg for a visit with his parents, in Waechter street.

Mrs. M. G. Taylor left today for a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Norwalk and Toledo.

A number of Knights Templar from Canal Fulton attended the Easter services at the First M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, of Canal Fulton, have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Courad.

The Rev. J. F. Clokey is able to be about after having been laid up for some time with an attack of the grip.

Miss Florence White, of New Castle, Pa., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Melville Everhard, at their residence on High street.

Dr. E. M. Bevard, a dentist of Wooster, has moved to Massillon, his office being in the Kiester building, in West Main street.

H. E. Sinnock has gone to Monroe, Mich., to get his usual spring supply of fruit trees from the nurseries located at that place.

The attaches of the Canton postoffice, presented John Monnot the retiring postmaster, a beautiful gold watch on Saturday night.

Several of the mines of the Massillon district resumed operation, this morning, the necessary changes in screens having been made.

Flower thieves are again abroad, and many valuable shrubs and plants have been dug up and carried away from yards in East Main and other streets.

The dance and social given by Siplo Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Monday evening, was attended by a great many people, and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

At a business meeting held by the congregation of St. Timothy's church in the parish house on Monday evening, members of the present vestry were re-elected to serve another year.

H. V. Kramer informed THE INDEPENDENT today that Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' consolidated shows will appear in Massillon about May 15. The first bill car will arrive on April 21.

C. Rush Miller, of Massillon, has been appointed to the office of mining engineer by the W. & L. E. railway company. Mr. Miller will begin his duties Wednesday and will have entire charge of the companies mines.

The impression that but one Republican was elected in Tuscarawas township is erroneous. David Brenner was elected trustee, and Charles Swigart assessor in the Stands district, and both are the staunchest of Republicans.

The Daughters of Pocahontas will hold a dime social in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall on Friday evening, April 15. Quite a lengthy programme has been prepared, after which lunch will be served. All are assured a good time.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Smith preached to Massillon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, at the First M. E. church Sunday morning, on "The Resurrection." The sermon was appropriate, and received the earnest attention of the large congregation.

Ex-Mayor Schott is still undecided as to his future. He has several offers under consideration, but has not accepted any of them. He wishes to enjoy a brief vacation now, his first in many years, and afterwards will occupy himself with the formulation of his plans.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Minnie A. King, of Whittier, Cal., to Mr. Edward Guirado, of the same place, which will take place April 19th, at 9 a. m., in St. Mary's Catholic church, at Whittier, Cal. Miss King formerly lived in Massillon.

Frank Warthorst, who was released from the Ohio penitentiary on Thursday, left at once for the East, intending to enlist in the United States navy or army. One of the provisions under which Mr. Warthorst was released is that he is never to re-enter the state of Ohio.

Mayor Wise had his first case at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when he fined Oscar Pugnier \$1 and costs and ordered him committed until paid. The charge was disorderly conduct, and Mr. Pugnier pleaded guilty. Policeman McGuire made the arrest, Tuesday night.

The directors of the Massillon Bridge Company met at the company's office in this city, this morning, and elected the following officers: President, A. J. Sprague; vice president, H. M. Smith,

and Warren E. Jacobs, Secretary-treasurer. The out of town directors present were: A. J. Sprague and H. M. Smith, of Toledo, John C. Darst and H. E. Hughes, of Chicago.

For more than two hours Tuesday afternoon a train did not pass the Pennsylvania station in this city. It has been years since anything of this kind has occurred before on days other than Sunday, usually trains being but a few minutes, and seldom more than a half hour apart.

William Meuser left Monday afternoon for Massillon, where he will make his home. Mr. Meuser has for a long time been a resident of this city, and has been honorably identified with large business interests. Miss Meuser will leave next week for Massillon.—Marietta Daily Leader.

The Massillon operators in session at the Weddell House in Cleveland, Tuesday, decided that another meeting should be held in ten days for the determination of wholesale prices, to be based on the new mining rate, which will be effective as soon as all the local adjustments shall have been completed, and in fact has been in force since April 1. The wholesale price of coal will be advanced something like fifteen or twenty cents a ton.

A small open buggy, made to order a few years ago for Samuel Rollins at a cost of \$125, was sold at public auction by Constable Morgan at the corner of Main and Erie streets, Monday afternoon. The vehicle some time ago became the property of James Granger, who recently left for parts unknown, leaving it and some debts behind. The buggy was sold to satisfy the claim of J. J. East. It brought \$42.50, David Brenner being the auctioneer.

The miners of the Minglewood, Klondike and Krause mines, all in the vicinity of North Lawrence, refused to go to work Monday because the change in the screens as agreed upon at the Chicago convention has not been made. The bars of the screens are to be replaced by ones of greater thickness, thus decreasing the number of the meshes. This has not been done at the above named mines, the miners claim, although the change has been made at the other mines in the district.

Albert Schuman, who has papers to prove that he was once the close friend of Prof. Roentgen, and that he knows almost as much about the X rays as he does, was in Massillon over Sunday. It is a part of Mr. Schuman's business to set up X ray apparatuses and to explain their principles, while incidentally he makes views for the San Francisco Examiner, and does anything for anybody in the line of expert photography. The flash light he says is his specialty, and photographers who have seen work done by him say that he is really an artist.

Mrs. C. McC. Everhard, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Mrs. F. L. Baldwin, Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, and Mrs. Barber, of Canton, expect to attend the meeting of the Brooke Hall Alumnae Association, to be held at Washington Saturday, April 16. There will be a business meeting at the Ebbitt House at 12 o'clock, after which at 2 o'clock the members will be the guests of Mrs. McKinley at the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. McKinley was also a member of the association. Brooke Hall, located at Media, Pa., was, 20 years ago, a prominent institution of learning to which young women came from all sections of the country.

A contract has been let for sloping the hill and filling the ravine in the western part of the cemetery, whereby a large number of beautiful lots will be rendered available at a point that has hitherto been for the most part waste land. This is only the beginning of improvements contemplated by the trustees and Woman's Cemetery Association, who hope that criticism will be reserved until results are apparent. Any transition period is apt to be unsatisfactory, but when the work is finished the alterations now being made, together with the natural beauties of the cemetery, will combine to render it a most beautiful and attractive spot.

W. J. PIERO ARRAIGNED.

The Final Trial Has Been Fixed for Wednesday, April 20.

Ex-Mayor W. J. Piero, of Canton, who was indicted by the United States grand jury in Cleveland on Saturday for having received and secreted stamps stolen from the Massillon postoffice, was arraigned in United States district court on Monday. Mr. Piero pleaded not guilty to the charge and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000. His trial has been fixed for April 20.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

RUFUS COLLIER.

JUSTUS, April 12.—Rufus Collier, aged 78, died here this morning. The funeral will be held at Navarre, on Thursday. Mr. Collier was a much respected coal miner of this district. He leaves a wife and a number of children, all of whom are married.

MISS MAY SEESE.

Miss May Seese, aged 22 years, a cousin of Mrs. Leonard Schworm, of this city, died at her home in Strasburg, Sunday. Mrs. Schworm, who was visiting relatives in Canal Dover at the time of her cousin's death, left immediately for Strasburg, and is there at present.

MRS. SUSAN BOWMAN GROVE.

A Hershey Bowman received a telegram today announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Susan Bowman Grove, at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Grove formerly lived in Massillon, where she is well remembered.

For a Practice Cruise.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—It is stated officially that the flying squadron sails for a practice cruise in forty-eight hours. It will probably go to sea and await orders by dispatch boat.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Its Organization Effected on Tuesday Night.

### THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Robert Reay to Succeed President Brown—Mayor Wise Transacts His First Official Business by Administering Oaths of Office—Speeches by Ex-officials.

The city council chamber was thronged Tuesday night with citizens who assembled to witness the last official acts of the council which served faithfully during the past year, and to view the installation of the newly-elected members and the process of reorganization. When the roll was called every member of the former council responded and the routine business was disposed of. City Clerk Haring and ex-Mayor Schott presented their canvass of the vote of the recent municipal election. No irregularities were reported and on Mr. Smith's motion the report was accepted. The official count gives Mayor Wise a majority of 25 over Charles Frantz and J. E. Johns, third ward councilman, three over F. B. Williamson.

Street Commissioner Helline reported an expenditure of \$146.50 during the two weeks ending April 9. Payment was authorized on agreement to Mr. Smith's motion.

Engineer Borton reported \$179.82 due Henry Koonitz for grading Richville avenue, and Mr. Kramer's motion to pay was agreed to. After authorizing the payment of all bills read, the bondsman of Mayor Wise, J. M. Schuckers and J. H. Hunt, were accepted on Mr. Gellitz's motion. Mr. Paul's motion to adjourn sine die was agreed to.

Before surrendering the chair ex-President Brown called upon ex-Mayor Schott, who made a brief and appropriate farewell address, which was in part as follows:

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the council for the numerous courtesies shown me. Although, politically, a majority of the councilmen were against me, I was always treated with great respect, and I can conscientiously say that the last was the best council the city ever possessed." Mr. Schott continued by stating that the council never had a more capable president than Mr. Brown and paid tribute to the commendable service of each member, and especially to that of L. A. Paul, the retired member from the fourth ward. Solicitor Willison and Clerk Haring came in for their share of praise and Mr. Schott then closed by introducing his successor, Jacob Wise. Before stepping down from the chair Mr. Brown spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—Before severing our connections, I desire to thank you, one and all, not only for the honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me to preside over this body, but also for the many acts of kindness you have rendered in assisting me in the duties pertaining to the office, and for the generous support you have given me in sustaining my actions. I do not now recall one unpleasant instance having occurred during my incumbency. But I assure you I shall always hold in pleasant remembrance the year which has just passed. Although I have at times allowed you greater latitude in your proceedings than strict parliamentary ruling would warrant, still you have never sought to take advantage of the privilege. In your most heated debates no imputation of a member's motives nor an unkind word have been uttered upon the floor of this chamber.

We have frequently differed in our opinions, but I am confident we have all worked zealously for what we considered to be right, and for the best interests of the city and its people.

You who have performed the work imposed upon the different committees may well feel proud of the results of your labors, and you are entitled to the commendation, which I am sure you have, of all our citizens, irrespective of party.

Political "jobs" and preferments, ev. s. which so frequently produce unpleasant feelings and unwise legislation, you have studiously avoided. The results you have attained prove that you have had but one end in view, to honestly, economically and impartially expend the funds intrusted to you, and to pass such laws as would render the greatest good to the greatest number.

You have largely reduced the public debt, and have made extensive improvements in the city and its different departments. Streets have been improved and kept clean; the fire department has been furnished with expensive and valuable additions, both for the comfort of the members and to aid them in their arduous duties. The police force has been kept up to its usual standard of efficiency, and in all the other departments you have rendered the aid necessary to make them the pride of our citizens. In addition to this, you have planned greater improvements to be carried out by your successors; not, however, as has been done too frequently in the past, leaving the burden of payment to them also, but you have made ample provisions to complete the contracts. Notwithstanding these immense outlays, you have done what still more entitles you to the thanks of the people, you have reduced the rate of taxation.

The finances of the city, you leave in excellent condition. Not a single account is overdrawn. On the contrary, you will turn over to your successors sufficient funds to meet all the fixed expenses of the city, to pay all contracts you have entered into, and to reduce the bonded indebtedness in the same ratio as during the last two years.

I desire also on behalf of the board of

revision to thank the officers and employees of the city for the kind assistance frequently rendered when examining the different departments, and I wish to compliment them on the able manner in which they have performed their duties. I do not believe it possible that any city can show a clearer or more systematic set of books than those kept in Massillon.

To the gentlemen who are to succeed us I wish to say but a few words. I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to serve at least one term in the city council, and that duty should be well performed. The office of councilman is not one to be sought for, nor are its duties at all times pleasant. It is impossible to please everyone, and you will frequently be censured when you least deserve it. But the right to criticize the acts of public officials is a privilege which the average American will never surrender.

You will also find that the opinions on all matters belonging to the public, are as numerous as those who express them. But you must remember that each citizen is as much entitled to his honest convictions as you are to yours. Therefore, be kind and courteous to all. Thoroughly investigate all matters that come before you, that you may act upon them intelligently. The debt of the city should be gradually reduced, and by a wise and judicious expenditure of the public funds this may be accomplished, and at the same time improvements may be made, without the necessity of imposing burdensome taxes upon those who can ill afford to bear them.

You should also render all aid possible, to support the public library, that valuable institution which has been established by the generosity of some of our citizens—aided by a legacy bequeathed by one who is gone—for the free and unrestricted use of all our people. No objections are made to reasonable taxes, so long as the tax-payer is assured that his money is being honestly and judiciously expended. But above all things, I adjure you, avoid the one great evil which will frequently confront you, and which is apt to be overlooked, that is class and special legislation. In this land of liberty and freedom, every man is the equal of every other man. Be he rich or poor, strong or weak, educated or ignorant, his opinion is entitled to your respect, and his rights you are bound to respect. I feel that I cannot give you any better advice than that given by Cardinal Wolsey to Thomas Cromwell: "Be just, and fear not; let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's."

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's fitting address Mayor Wise took the chair addressing the council as follows:

Gentlemen of the Council: I am indeed pleased to be introduced to you by the Hon. Tobias Schott, as mayor of our beautiful city. I am also pleased, owing to the result of the late election, to be granted the privilege of meeting with you tonight, and have the honor to organize the council for the coming year. It is gratifying to me to know that during my official term the members of the council are men of integrity and business abilities having the confidence of their fellow citizens.

Much credit is due to the retiring mayor and the members of our former council for the many improvements accomplished by them and the untiring interests they have taken in our city affairs during their term of office. The citizens of Massillon, I have no doubt, will have a right to expect many substantial improvements from the newly organized council, whose members are skilled mechanics and representative business men of our city. To accomplish the best results for our city's advancements and to give it a good business administration, it will be the duty of each member, irrespective of party, to lay aside party affiliations when the interests of our city are at stake.

Personally, it will be the height of my ambition to give to the citizens of Massillon as their mayor, to which office they have honored and elected me for a term of two years, a clean, and if possible, a progressive administration, and will discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability. In the discharge of such duties I will ask you for your earnest support and co-operation.

His first official act was to administer the oath of office to the newly elected members, Messrs. Johns, Lewis, Jacoby and Haag. The new council was then called to order and the election of officers followed. Robert Reay, the ranking member of the council, was nominated for president by Peter Smith and elected by acclamation. The names of Peter Smith and J. E. Johns were proposed for president protem and on the second ballot Mr. Smith was elected by a vote of 4 to 3. One of the newly installed members neglected to vote or a tie might have resulted and Mayor Wise would have had the deciding vote. On the first ballot Mr. Johns received three votes, Mr. Smith three and two were cast for H. V. Kramer. President Reay took the chair and after a neat little address of thanks for the honors conferred entertained a motion to adjourn which was agreed to. Those whose terms as councilmen ended Tuesday night are Messrs. Brown, Paul and Gellitz. Mr. Jacoby having been re-elected.

A Hint from the Klondike.

Joseph Ladue, the famous trapper and miner and the present owner of Dawson City, and for many years the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company gives a hint to persons going to Alaska, and pays great compliment to a well-known article. He writes:

"I have always used the Royal Baking Powder in Alaska and Northwest Territory, as no other gave equal satisfaction in that harsh climate. I also found my customers always insisted on having that brand."

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

## REPORTS IN CONGRESS.

House and Senate Foreign Committees Reach Decisions.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINE.

Resolutions of Both Committees Demand Immediate Armed Intervention to Secure Peace in Cuba—Foraker Defends His Position.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate foreign relations committee adjourned at 11:40 with completed reports. The minority will report recognizing the independence of Cuba. It is signed by Senator Foraker, Republican, and Senators Morgan, Turpie, Mills and Daniel, Democrats.

House Democrats insist on Cuban independence.

The President received a number of congratulatory telegrams on his message. Among the senders are: Henry R. Reed, of Boston; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; J. G. Schurman, of Cornell university; Sherman Rogers, of Buffalo; Robert C. Ingersoll; the Ohio Society, of New York; Wagner Swayne, of New York, and Bishop John P. Newman.

The house committee on foreign affairs met at 10:20. It was expected that a final agreement would be reached and a report made to the House today, probably within two hours after the opening of the session.

Notwithstanding this decision the report went over until tomorrow. Senator Foraker took the floor to defend the minority resolution and argued that the recognition of independence was properly preliminary to intervention on the part of the United States.

The Spanish government has given unlimited orders to an English firm for all the munitions of war it can furnish by May 1.

The old monitor Nantuxet is to be put into immediate service for coast survey. The steamers Patterson, McArthur, Gedney and the fish commission steamer Albatross have been turned over to the navy department.

The navy department has decided to buy the steamers St. Paul and St. Louis. The Senate committee sent to the Senate resolutions already published for immediate armed intervention and for the establishment of a stable independent government in Cuba, demanding the removal of Spain's government, army and navy, and empowering the President to use the army and navy to carry the resolutions into effect.

The Senate committee's report occupied forty-five minutes in reading. It was bitter in its arraignment of Spain, giving much prominence to the destruction of the Maine. The reading produced a deep impression. It spoke of the difficulty of living by direct proof responsibility for the Maine disaster, but said that no such difficulty obscures its official and responsible cause. The minority report concurs with that of the majority but favors the recognition of the Cuban republic. The majority report says it is

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the opinion of the committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by official act of Spanish authorities or made possible by negligence on their part, so willing and so gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

The House committee on foreign affairs reported a joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to intervene to stop the war at once in Cuba, and to secure permanent peace by establishing for the people there a stable and independent government of their own. To this end the President is empowered to use land and naval forces.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

MADRID, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish cabinet affirms the report that the Spanish government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, but no action will be taken until McKinley's recommendations have become specific acts.

HAVANA CABLE BROKEN.

NEW YORK, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—Cable connection with Havana via Key West has been broken since early this morning. Officials are at a loss to account for it. Messages are being forwarded via Kingston, Jamaica.

The Flying Squadron Sails.

OLD POINT COMFORT, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—The flying squadron sails south at two o'clock under sealed orders.

A MILLION BOTTLES.

The March Output at Reed & Co.'s Glass Plant.

During the month of March 1,112,970 bottles were manufactured at Reed & Co.'s Canal street plant. This is the largest output for any month in the history of the factory. The blowers are working day and night in the continuous tank house, and each shop, employing three blowers, averages between 150 and 200 dozen bottles daily and about the same at night. The output this year will far exceed that of 1897, when 52,000 gross of bottles were blown.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

# The Pimples That Bloom in The Spring

At no other season are Pimples and Humors so abundant or so annoying as in the Spring.

An unseasonably warm day, before change of winter clothing, heats the blood, and these Pimples and Humors itch and burn, and their annoyance, the suffering they cause, is known only to those afflicted.

At no time is a blood purifying medicine more effective than just before and during this season.

If your blood is not right (and whose is?) you are liable to be one of these sufferers this Spring.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla begun now and faithfully pursued, will save you suffering and give you rugged health, so that you can thoroughly enjoy all the pleasures of the coming summer.

**Pimples on the Face.**

"I have been troubled for three years with pimples on my face and body. I tried several remedies with only temporary relief. I am now taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is doing me a wonderful amount of good. My general health is greatly improved, and I feel very thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has already done for me." MISS JANE JABROSKY, Burnham, Illinois.

**A Clear Complexion.**

"I have had a bad complexion owing to impure blood. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and my skin is now clear. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me much good by purifying my blood." ANNIE D. MCCOY, Watson, Pennsylvania.

**Boils, Blotches, Sores, Pimples.**

"I have been afflicted for many years with impure blood, which manifested itself in erysipelas, boils, blotches, sores and pimples. I have used many medicines and found Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who are affected with impure blood." ISAAC P. MARTIN, Walnut Hill, Ill.

**Annoyed by Eruptions.**

"I had eruptions caused by impure blood and at times they were very annoying. I was treated by physicians without benefit, and last winter I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it helped me. I kept on until I had taken five bottles, and I am no longer annoyed with eruptions." W. R. HUDSON, Natrona, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The Best Spring Medicine.



# ELLERY'S CLEARANCE Sale!

## SATURDAY and MONDAY, APRIL 16 and 18.

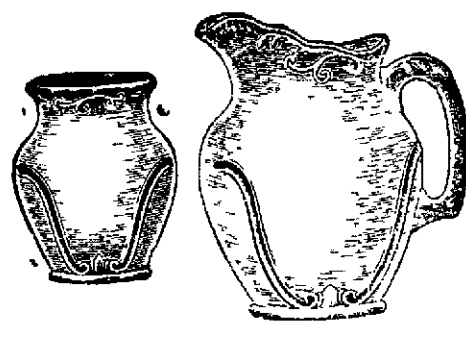
Hundreds of dollars of new goods picked up by our buyer during the past month, at astonishing prices, will be placed in this clearance sale at prices that will make the selling of them easy. They are rare bargain chances. These are for Saturday and Monday only.



### Toilet Sets!

The best deal we ever made. We contracted for large lots of Toilet Sets before the association advanced the price and can sell them to you now at Low Tariff Prices. They are Maddock's Semi-Porcelain Ware, all decorations underglazed.

CHOICE OF THREE DECORATIONS:



9 Piece Toilet Set **\$1.88**  
11 Piece Toilet Sets **\$3.38**



**We Are After the Dust.**  
Closing Out all Brushes at cost.

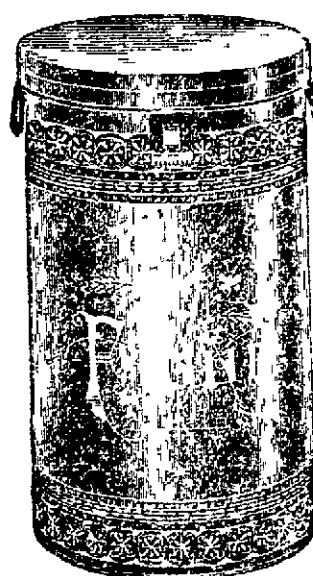
5c Scrub Brushes,  
10c Scrub Brushes,  
Horse Hair Shoe Brush  
25c Shoe Brush

3c.  
8c.  
10c.  
19c.

10c whitewash brush, 8c.  
15c whitewash brush, 10c.  
25c whitewash brush, 17c.  
35c whitewash brush, 27c.

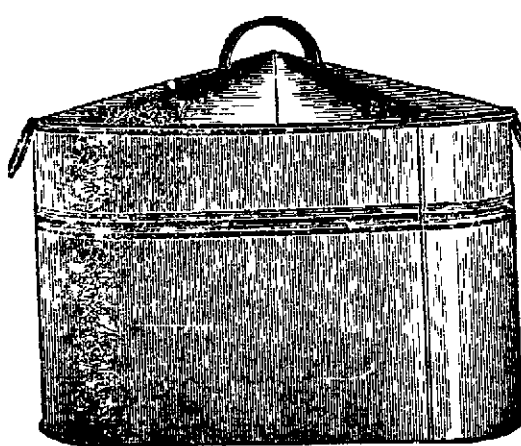
50c whitewash brush, all bristle, 39c.  
85c " " " " 50c.  
\$1.00 " " " " 69c.  
1.25 " " " " 89c.

**PAINT BRUSHES**  
at 20 per cent  
Discount.



### Solid Copper Boilers

No. 9 Copper Wash Boilers, the kind that you pay \$3.00 for at other stores. Our price during this sale ... **\$1.39**



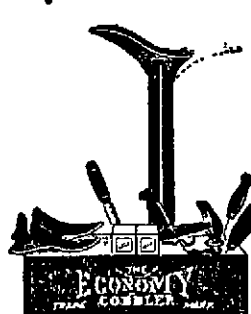
### Solid Copper Tea Kettles

Body made from one piece metal. Tinned in side. Spout sealed solid to body. Bail one piece 5 1/2 in. solid steel rod running through the wood. Heavy brass ear with stop to prevent handle striking breast. Large cover and riveted knob.

No. 7 Copper Tea Kettle - 59c  
No. 8 " " " - 69c  
No. 9 " " " - 79c



We have another lot of those **50 POUND FLOUR BINS** which were in such great demand at our last sale, and the Price is only **53c**



"A Box of Ammunition for the Battle of Economy," is

### The Economy Cobbler

A Complete Outfit of TOOLS and Materials for Boot and Shoe repairing.

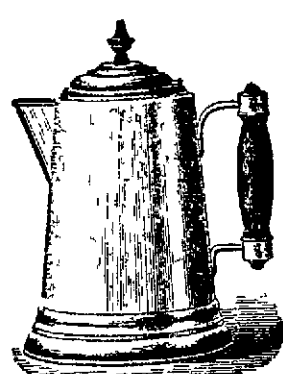
1 Iron Stand, for Lasts.  
1 Last for Men's Work.  
1 Last for Boys' Work.  
1 Last for Women's Work.  
1 Shoehammer.  
1 Shoeknife.  
1 Peg Awl Handle  
1 Peg Awl.

1 Wrench for Pegging Awl.  
1 Sewing Awl Handle.  
1 Sewing Awl.  
1 Stabbing Awl Handle.  
1 Stabbing Awl.  
1 Package Heel Nails.  
1 Package Clinch Nails.  
Directions for half-soleing.

**PRICE PER SET 65 Cents**

### Nickel Plated Copper

#### Tea and Coffee Pots.



Tinned Inside.  
Thoroughly Cleaned.  
Highly Finished.  
Embossed Bodies and Covers.  
Flat Bottoms. Wire Tops.  
Hinged Cover to Lip.  
Enameled Wood Handles  
Riveted and Soldered to Body.  
Enameled Wood Knobs  
Riveted and Soldered to Cover.

3-pint Copper Tea or Coffee Pot.....39  
4-pint Copper Tea or Coffee Pot.....49  
5-pint Copper Tea or Coffee Pot.....59  
6-pint Copper Tea or Coffee Pot.....69

### IN OUR STATIONARY DEPARTMENT

The bargains are exceptionally great, as, for instance, 50 Envelopes for 5c; did you ever hear the like? We picked up 500 boxes of 20c paper at an auction figure. It is fine cream wave paper, 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. We offer the lot in this sale at 9c per box. Not more than three boxes to one customer.

### Retailing Soap at Wholesale Prices!

These Soaps are made by the Enterprise Soap Company, which fact alone is a guarantee of quality. Moon Soap during this sale, 15 bars for 25c. Big Run Soap, 21 ounce bar, 7 bars for 25c.

### ...OIL CLOTH...

Any amount of Oil Cloth; we have hundreds of rolls for this sale at 10c per yard, not more than one roll to a customer.

## CLEARANCE PRICES ON SMALL WARES.

It is GIVING BARGAINS which makes business for us and saves money for you. On these pages are picked leaders from every line—pure gold bargain nuggets, which are yours for the gathering.

5c Nutmeg Graters.	02	No. 8 Heavy Tin Hand Made Boilers	85	Asbestos Mats	03	Eight-inch Flower Pots	12
5c Cookie Cutters	02	No. 9 Heavy Tin Hand Made Boilers	1 00	Clark's O. N. T. Thread, 100 yards	02	Four-inch Bronze Flower Pots	05
5c Doughnut Cutters	02	Two-quart Copper Bottom Coffee Pots	15	Lamp Wick per yard	03	Five-inch Bronze Flower Pots	08
One-half Gallon Oil Can	09	Three-quart Copper Bottom Coffee Pots	19	Ink	03	Six-inch Bronze Flower Pots	10
One-gallon Oil Cans	12	Four-quart Copper Bottom Coffee Pots	23	Envelopes, 50 for	05	Seven-inch Bronze Flower Pots	12
Five-gallon Oil Cans, with pump	50	Two-quart Tin Coffee Pots	07	Wooden Spoons	03	Eight-inch Bronze Flower Pots	15
One-pint Tin Cups	01	Three-quart Tin Coffee Pots	09	Chair Seats, any size	07	Mop Sticks	08
Pressed Tin Cups, 3 for.	10	Four-quart Tin Coffee Pots	12	Clothes Pins, 5 doz. for	05	Toothpicks.	03
One-pint Funnel	03	Tin Chamber Pails	21	Washboards	19	Safety Pins per paper	03
One-quart Funnel	07	Granite Chamber Pails	48	Shelf Paper per bunch	03	Toilet Paper, big roll, 1,000 sheets	05
Potato Graters	04	Any size Pie Pan	03	Decorated Hanging Basket	10	Another lot of \$1.50 Toy Wagons at	98
One-quart Covered Buckets	04	Crumb Pan and Brush	19	Four-inch Flower Pots	04	Five-gallon Milk Cans	1 20
Two-quart Covered Buckets	05	25c Dish Pans	19	Five-inch Flower Pots	05	Small Stand Tables	50
Three quart Covered Buckets	08	30c Dish Pans	21	Six-inch Flower Pots	08	Willow Clothes Baskets	65
Four-quart Covered Buckets	10	35c Dish Pans	27	Seven-inch Flower Pots	10	Dover Egg Beaters	08

Clearance Prices Saturday & Monday only

It is seldom you have the opportunity to secure these small wares at these profit sacrificing prices. It will pay you to take advantage of this chance.

# Ellery's Bargain Store, Massillon.



## IN MAMMOTH CAVE

EXHILERATING EFFECTS OF THE COOL AND GERMLESS WATER.

It Requires a Day and a Half to Make the Regulation Journey Through the Cave—A Vast Difference in the Temperature When the Interior is Reached.

The entrance to Mammoth cave is reached by descending a picturesque pathway leading from the hotel down the hillside over jutting moss and fern-covered limestone cliffs into a beautiful gully extending from the top of the hill down to Green river, which is 194 feet below the mouth of the cave, and about half a mile distant. If the weather is warm, as we near the entrance we step into a bracing, cool, pure air, swelling up from the cave and flowing down the gully beneath the stratum of lighter and warmer air. I have stood near the entrance, and extended one hand into a temperature of 90 degrees, while the other hand was extended into a cool flowing river of air with a temperature of about 60 degrees. The air within the cave has a uniform temperature summer and winter, of 54 degrees. The cave may be said to breathe twice a year—inhaling during the winter, and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized remains to be determined.

But our faithful negro guide has counted the party, seated the requisite number of lamps, and given the word, and we follow him in single file down the rude stone steps into the vestibule of the cave. Turning, we look up at the beautiful effect of daylight which we are leaving, and admire the delicate cascade falling from the overhanging arch at the entrance. Here our lamps are lighted, and we enter this silent, mysterious, changeless abode of eternal night, where the heat of summer and the cold of winter, the storms and thunder of the outer world never penetrate. A few hundred yards, and we feel the peculiar sensation of emerging into expanded space. We catch only glimpses of white limestone projecting out of black shadows of the far-away walls and ceiling of an immense, almost circular room about seventy feet high, which our guide proclaims to be the Rotunda.

We note the peculiar musical effect of the human voice. Years ago it was my good fortune to hear a celebrated German musical society sing in this Rotunda. I went away in one of the great avenues leading from here, blew out my light, and sat alone in the darkness, and listened while grand anthems rolled and reverberated through the lofty corridors in majestic waves of melody. I could then appreciate the inestimable privilege of the few who heard Jenny Lind sing here, and who in the Star Chamber heard a member of her party render on his violin the prayer from "De Freischütz."

When the Rotunda is illuminated we note the perfect clearness of the atmosphere, the freedom from dust particles of any kind; and we soon learn that nowhere in the cave will even dust rise upon our shoes. We note also the exhilarating effect of the air upon the members of our party. It is believed that the air becomes oxygenated by chemical process; certainly from its purity and dryness, it enables one to undergo exercise for hours without a sense of fatigue. Here before us is evidence of the wonderful dryness of the air. The saltwater vats erected in 1812, and the timbers since then, show no evidences of decay. In these vats the saltwater was leached from the nitrous earth abounding in the upper and middle dry avenues, and used for the manufacture of gunpowder. The war of 1812 was fought, on the American side, with gunpowder made from saltwater taken from caves, and Mammoth cave supplied the greater part. One wonders how, in the absence of germs and of decay, the earth becomes charged with nitrogen. It has been claimed that nitric limestone, forms nitrate of calcium, and the disintegrated waste from the walls and ceiling yields the great supply of nitrogen abounding in the cave.

It requires a day and a half to make the regular journeys through the cave; one half a day to what is known as the Short Route, and an entire day to the Long or River route. But that by no means exhausts the objects of interest, and one may spend days in visiting avenues and chambers and domes not including the regular routes—Maine Century.

**Effect of Wounds.**  
"I have been reading some stories about wounded men," said a doctor, who was a hospital steward in the war, reports the Washington Post, "and many of them are interesting. One of the strangest cases I saw was at the battle of Corinth. I was just after the Confederate had made a terrible charge. I began to load up an ambulance with the wounded, taking those that seemed to need the most immediate care. The hospital was just half a mile away."

"Just when I was about to start the ambulance and orderly sergeant asked me to take him in. I asked if he was wounded and he said he was. I never saw such a ghastly face on any man, and after he had spoken he seemed to lose all consciousness of where he was. We put him in and started. One man, a large, fine-looking fellow that I knew well and had always been quiet and reserved, kept up a constant chattering. He had been shot in the breast. He was almost hysterical, and I could not quit him. When we reached the hospital he called out to the surgeon, a very dignified man. 'Hello, do.' We looked at him. 'Gee whiz! but he made them fly!' He kept up until they had him under chloroform, when he yawned and that a bullet had gone clean through his body. The doctors had no hope of his recovery but he did recover."

"But my greatest surprise was when I went to take out the orderly sergeant. He was dead. We examined his body and found that he had only a slight flesh wound in the thigh. It had bled very little, and the surgeons did not think he died from heart disease. But there it was—a man with a flesh wound dead and a man with a bullet hole in his chest through him alive and chattering like an excited school girl."

## THEODOSIA BURR

Her Influence on the Life of Her Father, Aaron Burr.

James Parton's "Life and Times of Aaron Burr" is dedicated to the memory of Theodosia, the daughter. In this very interesting book, the author says that it never would have been written had he not been stimulated to the work by a belief that the man who was the object of such reverential affection as Aaron Burr inspired in such a daughter could not have been "as black" as he is painted, and must have had far more of good in him than he is credited with by popular opinion. In his darkest days, when the sun of prosperity had set forever, the daughter wrote this to her father: "I witness your extraordinary fortitude with new wonder at every misfortune. Often, after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men; I contemplate you with such a strange mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love and pride, that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being—such enthusiasm does your character excite in me. When I afterward revert to myself, how insignificant do my best qualities appear. My vanity would be greater if I had not been placed so near you; and yet my pride is our relationship. I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man."

Colonel Burr married Mrs. Prevost, a widow with two boys. Theodosia was the only child of this marriage. She was born in 1773, and was the idol of both her parents. Her education was looked after carefully and she developed into a very bright woman. When 19 years of age she married Joseph Alston, son of one of the oldest families in South Carolina, and afterwards governor of the state.

**A Novel Handkerchief Case.**  
The materials required for the handkerchief case shown in our illustration are, one yard and three-eighths of yellow satin ribbon six inches wide, a piece of pasteboard five inches and a half square; piece of scented cotton same size; one string of small yellow pearl beads; one yard of yellow silk cord. Cut the ribbon into two equal parts and fringe all four ends an inch and a half in depth. One inch below the fringe work a row of eyelet holes an inch apart. Tack the cotton non the pasteboard and cross the two pieces of ribbon at right-angles in the center,



with the squares of pasteboard between. Catch the ribbon together on the edges to keep the pasteboard in place. This makes the bottom of the box. Bring the ribbon straight up to form the sides, and join the selvage corners with the beads. Make the tassels of the fringed-out ravelings, and run the silk cord through the eyelet holes for a draw string. Flowers may be painted on the sides but they should be finished before the box is joined.

**Don't Work When Tired.**  
It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so, says the London Family Doctor; to take off heavy underclothing because you have become overheated; to think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become; to believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn, to go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained; to imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better; to conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in; to sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season; to imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants, for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects; to eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste; to give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation. We trust that these little mistakes, which are so apt to be made, will in future be avoided.

**The "Smart" Woman**  
The smart woman is a type distinctly belonging to the latter part of the century says The Lady. In making life easy for herself she smooths the way for all who come in contact with her and her gaiety and brightness are contagious. Her conversation is like a glass of good champagne—sparkling and refreshing. She is quick at repartee and delights in epigrammatic sayings and definitions, and has the happy knack of arranging her ideas with a clearness and conciseness which goes a long way towards enabling conversation to flow brilliantly and unhesitatingly. As a hostess she is seen to the greatest advantage. In all forward movements she takes her place in the very front rank, and does not easily lose her position. Something about her seems to suggest that she has discovered the secret of perpetual youth. Knowing the great importance of taking care of her health, she manages to horde her looks with miserly care, and pays the greatest attention to all details connected with her toilet. Her costumes are noticeable as much for their audaciousness as for their perfect taste. It is true that her combination of color is often daring, but it is never crude. What appear to be the most impossible extremes blend under her supervision. Everything she wears is stamped chic and effective, but while her clothes are original, she carefully avoids anything outre.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value.

## OUR WAR STRENGTH

FACTS CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES

Joe Sam's Ability to Whip Spain—A Compact Little Army That Will Jump Into the Breach or Strike a Sudden Blow While the Nation is Arming.

How do we stand in the event of the war with Spain which so many at this time think inevitable? It is time that Uncle Sam took stock of his resources, and, without exaggerating his strength in the least, ascertain what number of men and guns in time of peace stand prepared for war.

Here are some facts, gathered from sources whose reliability cannot be questioned:

First the men! An army of close to 100,000 could be relied upon to be with in call immediately upon the declaration of war. Of course, millions would be available, but the quick blow is the blow that counts at the outbreak of hostilities, and the United States has nearly 100,000 ready for sharp descent on the salient points, the instant the first gun is fired.

They would come from those States nearest to the vulnerable points

New York State would furnish 13,162 armed and disciplined troops, Massachusetts, 4,777; Pennsylvania, 8,481; New Jersey, 4,282; Ohio, 6,492; Illinois, 6,289; Georgia, 4,344; Virginia, 3,087; Alabama, 2,234; Texas, 2,947; Indiana, 2,898; Wisconsin, 2,661; Iowa, 2,369; Missouri, 2,311; South Carolina, 3,721; North Carolina, 1,410; West Virginia, 871; Maryland, 1,696; Connecticut, 2,663; Rhode Island, 1,304; Maine, 1,256; Vermont, 749; New Hampshire, 1,237; Delaware, 392; Florida, 1,059; Mississippi, 1,695; Kentucky, 1,597; Tennessee, 1,643; Michigan, 2,524; Kansas, 1,575; Minnesota, 1,352; and Louisiana, 1,841.

Here is an army, compact, equipped, ready to be concentrated at a day's notice on any given point. Every man burning with enthusiasm to avenge wrong done to his country. Not pressed torn unwillingly from their homes, but patriots who rush to the front at their country's call, they could be distributed or concentrated at the option of the commander-in-chief. The immense railroad system of the country makes either possible in the quickest time ever made by moving troops.

This army of 100,000 would represent the available force of the regular army and disciplined militia of the United States. Behind them would be the gigantic strength of the nation.

The 100,000 would form the Union's first line of defense, to jump into the breach while the country was arming with its real strength.

It must be remembered that the prospect of a war with Spain is not so serious as one with Great Britain, for the reason that all our Northern border is protected, instead of being in the possession of a foe. This lessens the line that needs defending in the event of war with Spain, and consequently, fewer men would be required for the defense of the country.

Our coast lines at the best, however, are so extensive that it will be necessary to have several armies of observation ready to move promptly to any point attacked in force. It is possible to transport across the ocean at one time an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men, with their forces, ammunition, etc. It has been seen by experts, therefore, that the armies we could make up of the available militia and regular army would not be large enough to carry on a defensive war against any hostile power. We should need 85,000 artillerymen to man the harbor fortifications alone in time of war.

Suppose that an army of 50,000 regular soldiers had landed in America without opposition, which would not be a wild supposition, it would be necessary for the United States to oppose them by having under arms a force numbering no less than 460,000 men. One hundred thousand of these would be required to prevent the onward march of the hostile force, and 200,000 to drive them into the sea.

According to a high military authority the army should be divided up as follows:

Army to man fortifications	85,000
Army to watch Pacific coast	75,000
Army to watch Gulf coast	75,000
Army to watch South Atlantic coast	75,000
Army to watch North Atlantic coast	75,000
Army for Middle Atlantic coast	75,000
Total	460,000

This vast army should require 20,000 or 25,000 officers.

It would be made up, with the exception of the 100,000 mentioned before, wholly of volunteers, drilled trained and equipped hurriedly at the first note of warning. Such an army would be gotten together in America without taxing the resources of the country to any appreciable extent.

When it is calculated by cool-headed military men that five million fighters could be raised in this country in a fight to the death, it will be admitted that the getting together of 460,000 troops is not a very serious undertaking.

Here is the plan of campaign as laid down by one of America's ablest generals who was recently quoted as saying:

"Should war be declared, the first move of the United States Government would be to throw its forces into our commercial cities on the Atlantic coast to repel an attack of the enemy's warships. For some time after beginning of hostilities the tug-of-war would be between the navies of the United States and Spain. On the seas we are about equally matched, so far as vessels and armament are concerned. So soon as circumstances would permit, we would throw a certain portion of our forces onto Cuba. The question of transportation of men need not concern us very much, for, with the present spirit existing among our people, we would reach the island. We would get our soldiers there if the men had to swim."

"As to leaders, let not one have fear that we would lack military talent. The graduates of our military schools have had far better advantages than had Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman or Sheridan. We have a right to expect from the younger generation of officers, men even more brilliant than they were."

## Springtime is Sick Time

It is impossible for the system to withstand the demands made upon it just at this season, without the assistance of a good purifying and strengthening tonic. The changes which Nature decrees shall take place each spring are so severe that a breakdown is almost sure to come. It is wise that all possible assistance be given during this period, as upon this purifying process depends the health for the entire summer. Everybody just now should take a thorough course of Swift's Specific

## S.S.S. For the Blood

which thoroughly cleanses the blood of all the accumulated impurities, tones up and strengthens the entire system, and aids Nature in renovating and renewing the body so as to render it healthy and strong. Those who purify their blood with S.S.S. at this season are well fortified against the many forms of disease so prevalent during the dreaded heated term, for it has been demonstrated that the system that is thoroughly purified in the spring is well prepared to resist disease all summer.

No other remedy on the market is equal to Swift's Specific as a spring medicine, because it is the only purely vegetable blood remedy and is guaranteed absolutely free from potash, mercury and all other minerals. It cleanses, purifies, builds up and strengthens. Insist on S.S.S., for there is nothing half as good.

## Tone Up With Swift's Specific

THE INDEPENDENT (O. W.) will print you anything you need in the line of job work.



NEIGHBOR'S SON. We have not had a doctor at our house for goin' on two year.

FARMER. Don't nobody ever get sick?

NEIGHBOR'S SON. Not much, and when anything seems to be wrong, mother makes us take a Ripans Tabule.

FARMER. That's just what my wife does, too, and we've never used up the first half dollar's worth yet. I took two of 'em in the spring, and they did the business for me first rate.

A new style packet containing ten Ripans Tablets in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale some drug stores. It is a new style of the old one, and is a great improvement. It is a new style of the old one, and is a great improvement. It is a new style of the old one, and is a great improvement.

**WE HAVE NO AGENTS**

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices saving him the dealer's profit. Ship any where for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, to styles of Harness. Top Buggies \$30 to \$70. Barges \$50 to \$120. Carriages, Heavyest Traps, Wagons, etc., Spring Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles, shades, aprons and leaders, \$50. As good as skill for \$50.

No. 17, a Buggy Harness, Price, \$10.00. As good as skill for \$50.

No. 600 Buggy, Price, with harness, \$50.00. As good as skill for \$50.

**ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

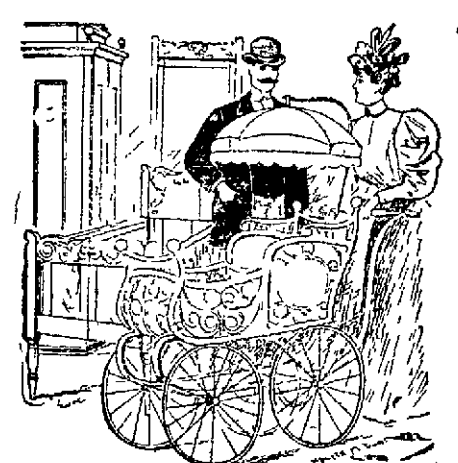
## WALL PAPER!

New Goods! New Prices! New Ideas!

See all the Handsome New Spring Styles, at

**Walker's Wall Paper Store,**

NO. 6 NORTH ERIE STREET.



## THE PALACE SLEEPER - Baby Carriages -

GO LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE AT OUR STORE.

Better come in now, while assortment is good, and select your cab. Baby should have the advantage of open air rides these fine days. No excuse for not having a fine cab, as \$2 down and a \$1 a week secures a good one.

## ATTENTION LADIES

The Thomas Special is acknowledged by all to be the handsomest wheel for ladies, in the market this year.

**IT IS STYLISH** and up-to-date in all respects. Three-fourths of the ladies' wheels on the market today are some of the old models in use two and three years ago. Insist upon an up-to-date wheel. See the Thomas by all means before purchasing. The Elfin Juvenile wheels are fine—no better are made—only \$25.00.

## THE THOMAS & VICTOR BICYCLES

Are selling on sight. Buyers of wheels, today, appreciate a good thing when they see it, and any old thing don't go with up-to-date people.

## ....Young Married People....

Going to housekeeping, get our prices on complete outfits. We guaranteed to save you from 15 to 20 per cent. A great many specials are placed on sale this week, which we kindly ask you to investigate.

## YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

## Benedict's White Palace!



## JEW INHABITANTS.

### THEIR GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Exact Statistics are not Easily Obtainable as the Government Does Not Classify the Population by Religions—An Approximate Statement.

As to the number of Jews at present living in the United States, no exact statistics are obtainable, as the government does not classify the population by religions in the enumerations for the decennial census. But more or less careful estimates have been made from time to time from which David Zuluberger, of Philadelphia, has compiled an approximate statement of the growth of our Semitic population. From estimates made on the authority of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas in 1812 it is inferred that there were at least 400 Jews in New York at that time. The Jewish population in Pennsylvania included from 80 to 100 families; in Richmond, Va., 30 families, and in South Carolina about 1,000 souls.

The first systematic attempt to obtain definite statistical information was undertaken by the board of delegates of American Israelites with the assistance of the union of American Hebrew congregations, whose committee reported in 1877 a total population of 189,766, and in 1880 a total of 230,257. In 1883 according to Isaac Markens, the population had risen to 400,000, of which 125,000 were credited to New York, and 114,000 of which landed on these shores between 1881 and 1886. The work of gathering the statistics for the 11th census (1890) was committed to Philip Cowen of the American Hebrew, and he presented tables showing 533 congregations of orthodox and reformed Jews, with 120,496 communicants. The two branches together have 301 church edifices, with an approximate seating capacity of 139,821. Besides these edifices, 231 halls, etc., are occupied by congregations, and these halls have a seating capacity of 28,477. The total value of the synagogue property is \$9,754,275, an increase in 10 years of \$3,549,687, while the number of communicants advanced over 80,000.

Coming down to the present day, Mr. Zuluberger says:

"The total ascertained immigration since 1885 is 411,073, and adding 74,310 given by Joseph Jacobs in the Jewish New Year book for 1896, the total of Jewish immigration to the United States since 1881 would not be over 485,383. And, finally, he gives, in a conservative estimate, 937,800 as the total number of Jews now settled in the United States. According to his computations, various principal States rank as follows in the size of their Hebrew population: New York, 350,000; Illinois and Pennsylvania, each 85,000; Ohio, 50,000; California and Maryland, each 35,000; Missouri and New Jersey, each 25,000; Massachusetts and Louisiana, each 20,000, and Virginia, 18,000. In all the southern States it is large and rapidly growing; while in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wyoming, it does not exceed 1,000.—Leslie's Weekly.

**Lee as an Indian Fighter.**

After Fitzhugh Lee graduated from West Point, back in the fifties, he was assigned as lieutenant to the Second Cavalry, of which his uncle, Robert E. Lee, was colonel. His active service commenced at once. The Indians were much excited by the crossing by emigrants of their lands and hunting grounds. Lieutenant Lee distinguished himself in every fight with the Comanches. He had some close calls. Once while on a scouting expedition he dismounted so that he could better follow the trail of an Indian who had taken to the brush. As Lee passed along the bottom of the ravine, the Indian, who had concealed himself above the young lieutenant, leaped upon Lee's back. For a moment the Indian had the decided advantage of the young officer. He attempted to draw his knife, but Lee seized his right arm and prevented its use. Holding the warrior in this way, it was equally impossible for Lieutenant Lee to draw his pistol. The Indian, a famous war chief, was larger and heavier than Lee, who was getting the worst of the tussle. His gymnastic training saved his life. Suddenly releasing the right hand hold, Lee struck the chief twice in the face, knocking him down. Lee then settled the matter with a Colt's revolver.

In another Indian fight a warrior, dashing up close to him, shot Lee with an arrow. It would have killed him had not the point turned on a rib. As it was it penetrated several inches and Lee had to ride about and command his men with the feather end of the arrow sticking out of his breast. It began to be painful, and, lying down, Lee called a friend and asked him to "pull the devilish thing out." The friend gave a tug, but the arrow did not move. "Put your foot against me and try it again," said Lee. The friend did as requested, and after tugging and twisting the shaft of the arrow pulled out, leaving the steep head four or five inches deep in the young lieutenant's breast. It was a severe wound, for the heavy steel head could not be reached by the surgeon. The steel happened to be new and clean, and the wound healed over and there did not induce blood poisoning.

**Wonderful Painters.**

Myro, the sculptor, made a cow as true to life that other cows were deceived by it. Appelles, the artist, painted a horse, seeing it and supposing it to be alive, neighed at it. Zeuxis painted some grapes so realistically that birds flew at them as if they were real fruit. Parrhasius of Ephesus painted a curtain so imitatively that Zeuxis above referred to, thought it a real curtain, and asked the artist to draw it aside, that he might see the picture behind. Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that Philip IV., mistaking it for a man, reproved the supposed officer sharply for wasting his time in a painter's studio when he ought to be with his fleet. Quintus Matsys, of Antwerp, once painted a bee on the outstretched leg of a fallen angel so naturally that when Maunday, a fellow artist, returned to his studio, he tried to frighten it away with his pocket handkerchief.

## THE PAPAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Vatican Organ Makes Public the Notes Exchanged Between the Pope and Spain.

ROME, April 13.—The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, has published the text of the documents published upon the pope's mediation in the Cuban crisis. They are prefaced by a note saying the pontiff "seeing the imminent danger of war between Spain and the United States interposed his action with the greatest solicitude and entire efficiency in order to avert it and smooth over the obstacles."

Then follows a note, dated April 9, sent by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, to Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal chamberlain, requesting him to inform the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, so that the latter might communicate it to the pope. The Spanish government, "in consequence of the ardent, noble and repeated urgings of the pope," had decided to order Captain General Blanco to "concede immediately a suspension of hostilities for the period which his prudence may deem fit, with the view to prepare for and facilitate peace."

Continuing, the note tells of the ambassadors of the six powers urging the same policy as the pope.

A third document is dispatched from Cardinal Rampolla to the papal nuncio at Madrid, in which the latter is instructed to communicate to the Spanish government the satisfaction experienced by the pope at the immediate suspension of hostilities, which the pontiff considered "very expedient in order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate the pacification of the land."

After this the Osservatore Romano prints the dispatch of congratulations sent by Emperor Francis Joseph to the pope, "on the happy issue of his intervention," adding:

"I venture to hope that with the help of the Almighty the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

The Osservatore Romano concludes the publication of its series of documents with a dispatch from Washington dated April 11, the source of which is not indicated, saying:

"The suspension of hostilities has produced an excellent impression. I have no doubt of the maintenance of peace. We shall have bellicose speeches in congress, but without results. The influence of the pope in obtaining the armistice is fully recognized by the American people and is hailed with gratitude."

### FLED FROM SPANISH MOB.

E. S. Connel Brice and Others Arrive at New York From Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Norwegian steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsburg has arrived from Matanzas, bringing 13 passengers who fled from that port to evade the Spanish mob. The passengers were United States Consul Brice and his staff and their families. Consul Brice said that for three days before leaving Matanzas the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger.

His secretary was obliged to flee for his life, as the mob threatened to drag him through the streets. During this time the consul stuck manfully at his post, distributing supplies to the starving reconcentrados and relieving their necessities. The members of the party had to leave their baggage and effects.

### MESSAGE NOT HOSTILE, SAYS SENOR SAGASTA.

The Spanish Premier Thinks the Armistice Affords Means For Peace. The Situation at Madrid.

MADRID, April 13.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, on leaving the palace after his daily visit to the queen regent, informed the newspaper representatives that the government was waiting for the full text of President McKinley's message before acting on its contents. He said also that he considered the message, so far as it was known to him, not hostile in tone toward Spain, and that he would continue desirous of peace, for obtaining which the armistice in Cuba afforded the means.

While the message of the president is much criticised by the general public and by a portion of the press as provocative, it is known that the members of the government and General Woodford do not consider it so, but are confident of a permanent peace.

The government has greatly strengthened its position by the means in which it restored order after the rioting.

### Threatened by Philippine Rebels.

LONDON, April 13.—Special dispatches from Madrid say that advices received from the Philippine islands report that the rebellion there is increasing and that 10,000 rebels are now under arms. Trouble is feared at Manila.

### Brought War Munitions.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamship Etowah, from Liverpool, brought a large cargo of war munitions for the government.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

## A CHEAP TRIP.

Semi-monthly Excursion to the Sunny South.

The opportunity to visit the Southern states afforded by the semi-monthly excursions of the Louisville & Nashville railroad is one that should be taken advantage of by every one interested. These excursions are arranged for the first and third Tuesdays of April. The tickets are good on the regular trains of those dates leaving Northern terminals, and can also be purchased through from agents of connecting lines. Tickets are sold to many points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Georgia and the western portions of Florida. They are good for return passage on any Tuesdays or Fridays within twenty-one days, and allow fifteen days on the going trip to stop off and examine the country. The cost for the round trip is about the regular one-way rate, and on same dates one-way tickets are sold at about two-thirds of the regular rates. For full particulars, write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati.

U. S. WAR SHIPS—An Album, 8x10, containing 37 fine half-tone photographic views of the War Ships of the U. S. Navy, including the "Maine," with a full description of each, for 35 cents in money or stamps. W. R. Lipps, L. B. 96, Massillon, O.

**Give the Children a Drink**

called Grain O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/2 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

**Rheumatism Cured in a Day.**

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in from 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Rider & Snyder, druggists, Massillon.

### Was Almost Helpless.

"My little girl was afflicted with scrofula. There was a sore on her left knee and another on her hip; also one on her wrist which was so bad we could almost see the bone. She was almost helpless, but she has been entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. William Towery, New Winchester, O.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion and headache.

### For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

### Bicycles.

Before buying a wheel see the Oakwood Racer Model 1898, price, \$40, and the Arlington Racer, \$35, both 1898 Models. For sale by David Jones, Jr., Newman, O.

## A small bottle of TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT.

The same truth holds good with the worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse Tonsiline as a grand family remedy for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth.

Hoarseness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

Tonsiline costs 25 and 50 Cents, at all drug stores.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

### Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, ss. Daniel F. Reineck, Sheriff.

Chas. F. Reineck et al. ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises one half mile west of West Brookfield, on

Saturday, April 16th, 1898.

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Known as, being part of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-one (21), Township number Twelve (12), and Range number Ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of said quarter section, nine chains and ninety-nine (99) links west from the southeast corner of said quarter section, and running thence north parallel with the east line of said quarter section, twenty-seven chains and three links (27 3/4); thence north forty-five and one fourth degrees west twenty chains and seven links (20 7/8) more or less to the north line of said quarter section; thence west on said north line, fifteen chains and nine links (15 9/16) more or less to the northwest corner of said quarter section; thence south along the west line of said quarter section, forty (40) chains and thirty-six links (40 3/4) to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fourteen (14) acres of land more or less; and, also, part of the southeast quarter of section number sixteen (16) in said Tuscarawas township, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter section, and running thence north five (5) chains and thirty-seven links to the center of a wagon road; thence east twelve (12) chains and seventy-eight links to the center of the proposed Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; thence south and east along the center of said proposed railroad six (6) chains and two links to the quarter section line; thence west along said quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and seventy-eight (78) links to the place of beginning, containing seven and twenty-six hundredths (7 26/100) acres of land more or less. Appraised at six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00). Terms: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest thereon and notes secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

# MAYOR OF LOWELL

Family of Wm. F. Courtney Has Reason to Believe in PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



Mayor Courtney, in employing Paine's celery compound in his family, had the example and assurance of many persons who occupy today like responsible positions in other cities.

Mayor Ramsdell, of Lynn, a personal friend of Mayor Courtney, recently gave his opinion of this great remedy as follows:

"A previous experience with Paine's celery compound as a restorer of exhausted energy induced me recently to take it again, the many duties of the mayor's office having taxed my slight physical resources greatly. I made no mistake. In one week I found my appetite improved, the feeling of weariness disappearing and my nerves becoming steadier. Paine's celery compound has thus been a friend in time of need and I like to say a word for a friend."

His unhesitating recommendation had much to do with its use by Mayor Courtney.

Mayor Miles B. Preston, of Hartford, Conn., said within a day or two, speaking of the same remedy:

"The modern man of business, be he ever so sturdy finds often that the continued pressure of affairs has caused the nerves to remonstrate and fall in tone. At such a time Paine's celery compound becomes of value. Having experienced its benefits I gladly recommend it."

Among other statements as to the value of Paine's celery compound, Mayor

Bennett, of St. Charles, Ill., adds: "I believe that Paine's celery compound has enabled me to escape my periodical attack of rheumatism this winter. I very cheerfully recommend it to anyone in similar need, in the full belief that it will be helpful in every case."

Mayor Courtney has been eminently successful as a lawyer, one of his appeals to the supreme court having been instrumental in bringing about the passage of the present ballot reform law. Mayor Courtney's happy experience with Paine's celery compound is shown in the letter annexed:

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 11, 1897.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in recommending Paine's celery compound. It has been of great benefit to members of my family, who have used it, and among my friends and acquaintances, including Mayor Ramsdell, of Lynn. I have known it to prove very successful in accomplishing cures.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. COURTNEY

There is absolute relief from nervous prostration, sleeplessness, poor appetite, growing thinness and loss of vigor and strength in Paine's celery compound.

It is a fact verified by the practice of the best physicians and by thousands of personal testimonials that Paine's celery compound makes new pure blood, builds up the nervous system, and cures disease when all other remedies have failed. It is the greatest spring remedy in the world.

### April Wisdom.

Be sure that your blood is pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect. To purify your blood and build up your health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has accomplished remarkable cures of all blood diseases. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you well by purifying and enriching your blood, giving you an appetite and nerve, mental and digestive strength.

### From the Great Lakes to Colorado.

1,069 miles in less than 33 hours in an electric lighted sleeping car, from Chicago to Denver, over the Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Rock Island route, via Lincoln, Nebraska.

Time annihilates space, and it is "mighty easy riding" on the cars. Ticket Offices 95 Adams street and at Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago. Train starts every night at 10 o'clock. Don't get left.

### Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY, ss. John R. Waller, Adm'r.

John F. Borell, et al. ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, May 14, 1898.

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the Township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the town plot of West Brookfield, laid out of a part of Section No. 2, Township No. 12, Range No. 10, and numbered on the plat of the town of West Brookfield as Lot No. 5.

Terms: Cash. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Wm. McMillan, Attorney.

### Assignment of Henry L. Eckard.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Henry L. Eckard, of Stark County, Ohio, All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated to the undersigned, for allowance. Dated this 2nd day of April, 1898.

LEVI S. RUDY, Assignee.

### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 4th day of April, 1898.

ABRAHAM MILLER, ADAMS MILLER, Executors.

### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John P. Poorman, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 8th day of April, 1898.

PETER L. POORMAN, LEMUEL STAHL, Executors.

### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John P. Poorman, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 8th day of April, 1898.

PETER L. POORMAN, LEMUEL STAHL, Executors.

### THE MOST INTERESTING PART

Of the whole newspaper is our clothing news. In our ads you always find the latest information about the very latest clothing—latest in style and fabric, and better still, you may be always sure of learning how to save money. Here are money savers for this week: Men's all-wool cassimere and cheviot sack suits in checks plaids and neat stripes, the very latest styles and made to sell for

—\$10.00—OUR PRICE THIS WEEK \$8.00—

Men's fine clay worsted dress suits, black and blue, our price \$10, money back if you can duplicate them elsewhere for less than \$13. We give free with every purchase to the amount of two dollars or more an 18x26 photo chemigraph of the Battleship Maine.

C. M. WHITMAN, 18 S. Erie St., Massillon, O.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, April 13.—The stock market was nervous and weak. London was active and a good seller. Spanish fours 4 1/2; money 4 per cent. The close was weak and at the bottom. The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 1/2
American Tobacco.....	107 1/4	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Amalgamated (Pfd.).....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
O. B. & Q.....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4
Jersey Central.....	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	49 1/2	49 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Manhattan.....	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
St. Paul.....	89 1/2	89 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Western Union.....	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

CHICAGO, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull, \$3.70@3.85; cattle, steady; beefs \$4.00@4.10.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Wheat was higher and many good buying orders from commission houses helped the advance. Liverpool closed 1/4 penny higher. Total clearances 194,000 bushels of wheat and flour. The close was at the top prices. Puts and calls 5 1/2 and 8 1/2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	106	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 3/4
May	106 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/4	106 3/4
July	106 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/4	106 3/4
Corn	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
May	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
July	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
May	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
July	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	9 7/2	9 9/2	9 7/2	9 9/2
May	9 7/2	9 9/2	9 7/2	9 9/2
July	9 7/2	9 9/2	9 7/2	9 9/2
Lard	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
May	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
July	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

TOLEDO, April 13.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 102 1/2.

DALTON, April 13.—Wheat, 92.

NAVARRE, April 13.—Wheat, 91@93c.

BEACH CITY, April 13.—Wheat, 91@93c.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET	
Wheat per bushel.....	94
Rye, per bushel.....	36-38
Oats.....	26-28
Corn.....	40
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	15-18
Flax Seed.....	1.00
Clover Seed.....	2.50
Timothy Seed.....	3.15-3.25
Bran, per 100 lbs.....	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	90
Hay.....	86-90-100

### PRODUCE.

Eggs, per dozen.....	8
Lard, per lb.....	5
Hams, per lb.....	8
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	1
.....	1
Potatoes.....	65-7
Apples.....	14
White Beans, per bushel.....	10
Onions.....	8
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	9-10
Chickens, live per lb.....	10-12
Salt, per barrel.....	4
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	4